DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXVI, No. 21 Section 1 July 26, 1927

FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE PACT

A Paris dispatch says: "Substantial tariff reductions are reported to be the basis of the new trade agreement between France and Germany, details of which are to be announced by the Government in a few days. Each country is to get new and minimum customs rates in trading with each other. Only clothing and food are excepted from operation of the new law. Although Franco-German trade is already at the pre-war level, it is expected that commercial as well as political relations between the two countries will be greatly stimulated by the treaty...."

U.S.WORLD TRADE OUTSTRIPS BRITAIN'S

A London dispatch to the New York Times says: "The United States, according to Lloyd George and other members of Parliament who participated in a House of Commons debate on British commerce tonight is outstripping England in the race for world trade and also driving her out of the loan market, that financial antechamber to industrial orders. Their contentions received support from Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade, who regretted that Great Britain's share of world exports of manufactured goods had shrunk from 28 per cent in 1913 to 25.5 per cent in 1925, whereas the shares of the United States and Japan had strikingly increased. ...Sir Robert Horne also noted that the United States, which, he said, was Great Britain's rival, had not only increased her exports, but held the export position that for long generations had been held by Great Britain. Everybody in America, he said, anticipated that a condition of saturation would be reached in the domestic market before long, and it was inevitable that America would more and more invade the markets in which Great Britain has been accustomed to sell goods...."

JAPAN TO STUDY FOOD PROBLEM

The New York Times says: "The Government of Japan has decided to create a body to be known as the Commission for Investigating Overpopulation and Conservation of Foods and has appropriated 92,000 yen to finance it. The Premier will be president of the commission and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and the Minister of Commerce vice presidents, while remaining members will consist of about fifty leading officials, scholars and business men. Japan's population has been increasing year by year--for instance, by more than 870,000 in 1925. For this reason Japan has been compelled to import an enormous amount of food--rice and wheat--and the importation is increasing yearly. Consequently the national life of Japan is becoming restless, notwithstanding there has been striking progress in Japanese industry and an increase in national wealth. The establishment of a stable national policy regarding population and conservation of food is held to be vitally necessary in order to quiet the national life and develop the national economy...."

Section 2

Farm Byproducts An editorial in The Iowa Homestead for July 14 says: "...Even farmers are beginning to utilize their byproducts and the future has much in store for agriculture along byproducts lines. Some of our readers will recall reading in these columns about a dried buttermilk factory that was established at Litchfield, Minn., late last fall. This factory is owned by 16 cooperative creameries in the vicinity of Litchfield and has now been in successful operation for about eight months. Just what the profit will be from this process as compared with the old way of using the buttermilk has not yet been determined, but enough is known to say that the buttermilk sold as a dry powder is adding an additional revenue to these 16 creameries, each one of which will share in the profits according to the amount delivered. As with other successful cooperative ventures, the farmers get all the profit the venture affords. There are millions of dollars latent in farm wastes and if farmers will continue to cooperate and cooperatively retain control of their byproducts, as time passes and the demand for these byproducts grows, they will be able to very materially add to their gross income. There is no limit to what farmers can do for themselves if they will work together not only along marketing but also along production lines."

National Cheese Institute An editorial in Hoard's Dairyman for July 25 says: "To secure cooperation between producers, assemblers, manufacturers, and distributors of cheese in the United States, the National Cheese Institute has been incorporated. The purpose of the organization is to further protect the interests and general welfare of the cheese industry. It affords a means of cooperation between the Federal and State Governments in all matters of general concern to this industry. The institute will direct itself to increasing the consumption of cheese and to educating the American public as to its true food and economic value. It will also assist in improving the quality of cheese. Hon. J.D.Jones, jr., former commissioner of agriculture of the State of Wisconsin, is the secretary of the new organization and will be in charge of its office and laboratory at Milwaukee, Wisconsin...There is large opportunity for this organization to render a splendid service to the cheese industry of the Nation. It must, however, keep in mind the rights of two groups of people, namely, the producer and the consumer."

Rural Electrification An editorial in New England Homestead for July 23 says:"...Our farmers are keenly interested in this electrification movement. There is evidence that the electric industry is going after more rural business. Readers have been advised of the forward-looking program of the Hartford Electric Company. The Central Maine Power Company advises that last year it built 105 miles of rural lines which served approximately 800 farm homes. It has established recently a department of rural electrification with a special agent in charge. Farm electrification studies and demonstrations, similar to those in New Hampshire, have been started. New England is ripe for this movement. Our rural homes are ready and anxious for the service. The essential for a tremendous development is that the electric industry play square and meet farmers half way; this both in handling power rights and in charges made for electric energy. Evidence is growing that this is the intention."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Florists Exchange for July 23 says: "It is gratifying to note that the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has announced that an extensive survey is to be begun immediately for the purpose of bringing together by early fall all available information as to the location and area of forests needed on the Mississippi watershed as a part of the Government's future flood prevention and control program. The information so obtained will be studied in connection with data gathered by the War Department and other agencies...It is especially encouraging to know that the program will not apparently depend entirely on the levee system which meets but one small need of the situation. As pointed out by Raphael Zon, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station in an excellent article on 'Do Forests Prevent Floods' in American Forests and Forest Life, 'While it is true that forests by themselves could not prevent floods in large rivers in times of exceptional meteorological conditions, it is similarly true that without the forests no engineering works on the middle or lower course of the river can afford permanent and effective protection against floods...There can be no rational water management without forest management.'"

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 25: Top price on hogs at Chicago is $11 or 35¢ higher compared with a week ago. The better grades of beef steers were steady to 25¢ higher than a week ago, other kinds showing some decline. Heifers were steady to 25¢ higher, while cows ranged from 25¢ higher to 25¢ lower. Vealers and heavy calves advanced, stockers and feeders and fat ewes remaining steady. Fat lambs, yearling wethers and feeding lambs were higher.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes generally 25¢ to 50¢ lower, at $2.25 to $3.75 per barrel in city markets; $2.90 to $3 f.o.b. East Shore Point. Kansas sacked Cobblers 30¢ to 35¢ lower in Chicago at $1.70 to $1.85 per 100 pounds carlot sales. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes ranged 25¢ to 75¢ higher at $3.25 to $4 per standard 45 in consuming centers. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 24-30 pound average sold at $125 to $375 bulk per car in terminal markets according to condition. Georgia and North Carolina Elberta peaches mostly around $2.75 to $3.25 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in leading markets; $2.50 to $3 f.o.b. Candor, North Carolina.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 25 points, closing at 18.29¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 28 points, closing at 19¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange they were up 26 points, closing at 18.91¢.

Grain prices quoted July 25: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.39 to $1.57. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.38 to $1.41; Kansas City $1.38 to $1.39. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.37 to $1.40; No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.41 to $1.42; Kansas City $1.32 to $1.51. No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 98¢ to $1.02. No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 99¢ to $1.01; Kansas City 97¢ to $1. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.02 to $1.04; Minneapolis $1.02 to $1.04; Kansas City $1.01 to $1.03. No.3 white corn Kansas City 97¢ to $1. No.3 white oats Chicago 43 to 46¢; Minneapolis 41 to 43¢; Kansas City 46 to 50¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXVI, No. 22 Section 1 July 27, 1927.

EDISON SEEKS RUBBER INFORMATION

The press to-day says: "Thomas A. Edison visited the Capital yesterday to see what aid Government officials may be able to give him in his latest endeavor: The production of rubber from plants that will thrive on the American continent. He called, first, at the Agriculture Department, and later conferred with E.G.Holt, chief of the rubber division of the Commerce Department. Mr. Edison was understood to be seeking all the information available in Government channels as to the growing of rubber. He went away laden with samples, seeds and data...."

OTTAWA POULTRY SHOW READY

An Associated Press dispatch from Ottawa says: "The United States will take an important part in the United World's Poultry Congress which opens here July 27. Forty-two countries will participate officially, but most of the visitors are expected to come from the United States, with every State in the Union represented. The American exhibit occupies 4,000 square feet of floor space. It is equal in extent to that of Great Britain and is exceeded only by the Canadian National Exhibit. Ten thousand fowl, representative of all standard breeds, will be on display at Landsdowne Park. The work of preparation has been carried out by officials of the Canadian Department of Agriculture in cooperation with officials of the United States Department of Agriculture."

MUSCLE SHOALS VIEWS PUBLISHED

A press report to-day says: "The views of Secretaries Jardine, Work and Davis of the War Department on disposition of Government interests at Muscle Shoals, as expressed by them before the House military committee last February, were disclosed yesterday with publication of the record of the hearings....Secretary Jardine asserted that his only interest in the subject was in so far as it affected the farmer, through production of inexpensive fertilizers. He favored the plan by which the Government's profit from power generated at Muscle Shoals should be used in manufacture of such fertilizers. This, done by the Government, he said, would have the effect, through competition, of keeping the cost of fertilizers produced privately at a moderate level. Secretary Davis' testimony dealt largely with the possibility of making preliminary borings to determine the feasibility of constructing a dam above Muscle Shoals, at Cove Creek, by which, it was asserted, the power at Muscle Shoals would be greatly increased...Secretary Work summed up his ideas on the subject with the assertion that 'you have a plant there, and if you can not sell it you will have to operate it or lose money.'..."

SPILLWAYS FOR FLOOD CONTROL

The Baltimore Sun says: "Speedy and liberal legislation to meet the great problem of Mississippi flood control was advocated by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida, on his return to Washington to-day. Mr. Fletcher believes a combination of levees and spillways is the solution of the flood problem. He thinks reservoirs will be not only impracticable but highly expensive....'I believe Congress will deal efficiently, sympathetically and speedily with the Mississippi situation,' said Mr. Fletcher."

Section 2

Dairy Industry Expansion

An editorial in The Dairy Record for July 20 says: "'Specialis in farm management at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station warn farmers against any general expansion in the dairy industry for the coming year,' reads a sentence in one of the St.Paul newspapers. We do not question but that the Minnesota Experiment Station is taking a sane view of the situation, but we do not believe that it is a view which indicates the right kind of a future for the dairy farmers of that State. Expansion is a logical procedure in any profitable industry, and the only way for a farmer to make money is to have something to sell. High prices mean nothing, if the farmer has no goods to exchange for them, and rather than to curtail his production to keep up the price, we believe that sound business would first warrant an effor to expand the market for his goods so that good prices would be maintained in the face of a legitimate expansion in production. This is particularly true in the case of a product such as butter, where the surface of its possibilities for expanding its markets has only been scratched. It would be an expensive and unsatisfactory procedure for small groups of farmers to attempt to expand their markets. But this is not necessary for, in the National Dairy Council, they have a Nation-wide organization which makes it possible for all of those who are connected with the dairy industry in any way to combine their efforts to bring this about. The industry can not stand still; it must progress or meet with the same situation which the grower of wheat has faced at too-frequent intervals. Instead of waiting for disaster to overtake it, the commonsense thing for the industry to do is to give the council the right kind of support now."

Electrification

The New York Journal of Commerce for July 26 says: "The State o Washington leads all others of the Union in the matter of rural electrification, according to A.W.Leonard, president of the Puget Soun Power & Light Co., writing in a letter to stockholders. Mr. Leonard says: 'A survey completed by the National Electric Light & Power Association points out that only 3 per cent of the farms of the United States enjoy advantages of electric service. The State College of Washington, which has made a similar survey in this State, finds that with 55 per cent of all Washington farms receiving electric service, this State leads all others in rural electrification. In the area in which the Puget Sound Power & Light Co. operates over 70 per cent of all farms are electrified. More than 35,000 farms are connected to the 2,900 miles of rural transmission and distribution lines built by the company--a condition which has already made the commercial poultry and egg business one of the largest and most profitable industries in the State.'"

Northwest Forecast

A Duluth, Minn., dispatch to The Wall Street Journal of July 25 says: "'Prosperity will come to Northwest farmers in great abundance this year,' said Ralph Budd, president of Great Northern Railroad. 'There is no appreciable rust damage anywhere, and with danger about over farmers are generally optimistic. The condition of spring wheat fields in Minnesota, the Dakotas and eastern Montana is excellent, and winter wheat sections further west are now being harvested. The largest crop in the history of the State is expected from Montana this year. The significant fact of this year's agricultural prosperity is

that there will not only be a large crop to handle, but there will also be an increase in the purchasing power of the farmer. This situation should naturally result in more active trade in all lines of business. Prosperity throughout the country will, in addition, benefi the condition of farm prosperity, and building in the country, which has lagged considerably since the war, should be resumed at a high rat of speed."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products July 26: Top price on hogs at Chicago is $11.00. Prices on other classes of livestock are as follows: Beef steers choice $13.25 to $14.40; heifers, good and choice $8.50 to $12.50; cows, good and choice $6.75 to $9.50; common and medium $5.85 to $6.75; low cutter and cutter $4.85 to $5.85; vealers, medium to choice $11 to $12; heavy calves, medium to choice $7.50 to $10; stockers and feeders, common to choice $7.50 to $10; fat lambs, $12.50 to $14.75; yearling wethers, medium to choice $9.25 to $12.25; fat ewes medium to choice $4 to $7; feeding lambs, medium to choice $11.50 to $13.75.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged $2.50 to $3.50 per barrel in eastern markets; $2.50 to $2.65 f.o.b. East Shore points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers $1.70 to $1.85 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; $1.40 to $1.50 f.o.b. Kaw Valley. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes mostly $3 to $4 per standard 45 in consuming centers. North Carolina Green Meats $1.75 to $2.25. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 24-30 pound average $165 to $340 bulk per car in terminal markets; few sales 30 pound labeled stock mostly $175 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia. North Carolina Elberta peaches $2.75 to $3.75 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in city markets. Arkansas Elbertas $3 to $3.25 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Grain prices quoted July 26: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.41 to $1.59. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.41; Kansas City $1.39 to $1.41. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.38 to $1.39. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.41 to $1.42; Kansas City $1.31 to $1.59. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.05; Kansas City 99¢ to $1.03. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.02 to $1.03; Minneapolis 99¢ to $1.01; Kansas City 98¢ to $1.01. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.06; Kansas City $1.03 to $1.05; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.04 to $1.05; Minneapolis $1.02 to $1.04; Kansas City $1.01 to $1.04. No.3 white corn Kansas City 98¢ to $1.01. No.3 white oats Chicago 42 to 46¢; Minneapolis 42 to 43¢; Kansas City 46 to 51¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points, closing at 18.17¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points, closing at 18.86¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were down 11 points, closing at 18.80¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXVI, No. 23 Section 1 July 28, 1927.

HOPES AT GENEVA FADING

A special dispatch to the New York Times says: "Little ground for hope of a successful outcome of the Geneva naval conference was discerned by State Department circles to-day in the definition of the British position given by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons. Only a slight prospect of any affirmative and beneficial achievement was seen, and that hung on the slender thread of what the British delegates may propose after their return to Geneva. Any suggestions they may make will be studied carefully and in good faith, but officials found it hard to see how they could contain any prospect for agreement in view of Sir Austen's statement. The assertion of the Foreign Secretary that the formula of the Washington naval treaty was inapplicable to such auxiliaries as cruisers, taken by itself, was regarded as sufficient to make further efforts at Geneva almost useless. That formula, as interpreted here, is a limitation based on total tonnages by classes of ships upon the ratio principle. Intimations that Great Britain intended to suggest partial agreements, while indefinitely put forward in Sir Austen's speech, were regarded as futile, inasmuch as it was made clear that the United States would not be disposed to enter into any treaty that applied only to submarines and destroyers, that was limited to certain classes of cruisers, or that was to run for only a relatively short time...."

BIG WHEAT YIELD EXPECTED

An Associated Press report from North Dakota says: "North Dakota expects a record-breaking movement of grain this year. Representatives of transportation lines in North Dakota met here with the Northwest regional advisory board to arrange to handle it. 'If North Dakota harvests and markets only 75 per cent of its present crop prospects, I believe it will have reestablished itself on a stable business basis that will make the coming years prosperous and progressive,' said C.T.Jaffray, president of the Soo Railroad....Reports from vice chairmen of the various States indicated that North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana all have an exceptionally heavy grain crop in prospect, but all of the railroads gave assurances that they are making every preparation to meet the emergency."

CANADIAN TRADE WITH U.S.INCREASES

An Associated Press dispatch from Ottawa says: "The great growth of Canadian trade with the United States during the 60 years which have elapsed since confederation is graphically revealed in statistics issued by the trade and commerce department of the Canadian Government. The figures show that Canada's trade with the United States from 1867, the year of confederation, to 1927 increased from $48,009,700 to $1,167,039,699, or 24 times....The tables prepared by the Government show that from an isolated community, Canada has in the 60 years become a nation trading with practically every country of the world. In the volume of trade to-day she ranks fifth among commercial nations of the world, being exceeded only by the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France."

Section 2

Bank Failures The extension of the clearing house examiner plan, which has worked successfully in thirty-three cities, to the smaller communities was declared by John R. Downing, of Louisville, Kentucky, president of the Clearing House Section of the American Bankers Association, to be the most promising means of preventing bank failures. Speaking before the convention of the National Association of Supervisors of State banks, Mr. Downing declared that organized banking was interested above every thing else in making banking safe for the depositor and urged each State banking commissioner to put the system to an early test by setting up in cooperation with the Comptroller of the Currency, at least one district clearinghouse examiner system....Mr. Downing said: "I want to interest the State bank commissioners in setting up in the respective States, the same sort of an organization that will bring to the smaller communities and to the State at large, the same sort of protection to depositors now enjoyed by these thirty-three cities. We have many country and district clearing houses. In addition we have, through the activities of the Clearing House Section of the American Bankers Association, set up in many communities throughout the Nation, County Credit Bureaus, which is the next best thing to voluntary clearinghouse examinations. These bureaus, through the exchange of credit information, have been able to save for their members thousands of dollars in eliminating the duplicate borrower..."

Distribution of Farm Products A.M.Michener is the author of an article entitled "Bringing the Farmer and His Market Together," in N.Y. National Bank of Commerce Monthly for August. He says in part: "Present hardships and discontent among farmers are not wholly the result of the war. In part they reach back to maladjustments evident before that conflict dislocated customary relationships and increased the economic strain. To a considerable extent they have their roots in a lagging adjustment of agriculture to improving technique in transportation and production. This lag was aggravated but not caused by the war....While in point of time development of transportation facilities has brought the farmer closer to his market, geographically it has carried him farther and farther from it. Even for perishables the significance of time and distance has been greatly reduced by refrigeration. These very factors which have enabled the farmer to reach more distant markets have made possible the expansion of those markets through concentration of industrial population, this in turn encouraging the use of more and more remote areas for agricultural production. The result has been to attenuate if not to destroy the farmer's contact with the consumer....Even along the line of present attainments, the movement toward standardizing grades of agricultural products, whether issuing in governmental activity or producer control, is bound to have a great influence upon future developments in the agriculture of the country. That a more effective mechanism of distribution, in line with the possibilities of modern transportation and communication, will help to relieve the present difficulties of the farmer, there can be little doubt."

Poultry Surplus An editorial in The Wisconsin Agriculturist for July 23 says: "....A great many farm women have become alarmed about the poultry business. There is a surplus at the present time of both eggs and poultry meat. Prices have not been as high this spring as many would like to have them. The baby chick and the mechanical brooder have made the business of raising poultry so much easier than it used to be

that many went into it who, a few years ago, were not poultrymen at all. The result is we now have too many hens. So nature steps in and does her work. Dr. B.A.Beach reports that fully one-half of all the baby chicks that were hatched this spring are now dead as the result of some one of the many poultry diseases. These diseases will soon bring the business down to its proper level where it will again be as economically sound as ever. There is no need of the good poultryman worrying about the future. Nature is just removing the marginal producer and putting the business on a firmer foundation than ever...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products July 27: Virginia Cobbler potatoes declined 25¢ to 50¢ at $2.50 to $3.50 per barrel in leading markets; mostly $2.50 to $2.65 f.o.b. East Shore points. Kansas sacked Cobblers $1.65 to $1.75 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes $2.75 to $3.75 per standard 45 in consuming centers. Arkansas $2.50 to $3.25 in the Middle West. North Carolina Elberta peaches 25¢ to $1 higher at $3 to $3.75 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in city markets; $2.75 to $3 f.o.b. Candor. North Carolina Belles $2.50 to $3.50 in the East. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 24-30 pound average $195 to $350 bulk per car in New York City; few sales 30-32 pound average mostly $175 to $200 f.o.b. Macon, Ga.

Top price on hogs at Chicato is $10.90 or 15¢ higher than a week ago. Beef steers were steady to 25¢ higher, with the stock showing slightly more advances. Vealers were steady to 50¢ higher, heavy calves were uneven and stockers and feeders remained steady. Fat lambs advanced around 50¢, yearling wethers and feeding lambs making slight price gains.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 41½¢; Chicago 40¾¢; Phildelphia 42½¢; Boston 41½¢.

Grain prices quoted July 27: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.42 to $1.59. No.2 red winter Kansas City $1.38 to $1.41; Chicago $1.41. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.38 to $1.39. No.2 hard winter Kansas City $1.32 to $1.59. Chicago $1.41. No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 99¢ to $1.03. Chicago $1.01 to $1.06. No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 99¢ to $1.01; Kansas City 98¢ to $1.01; Chicago $1.02 to $1.04. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.07. No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis $1.02 to $1.04. Chicago $1.04. No. 4 white corn Kansas City 98¢ to $1.01. No.3 white oats Minneapolis 42 to 44¢; Kansas City 46 to 57¢; Chicago 43 to 45¢. No.3 yellow corn Kansas City $1.02 to $1.04.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 8 points, closing at 18.09¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points, closing at 18.77¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange they declined 12 points, closing at 18.68¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXVI, No. 24 Section 1 July 29, 1927.

RADIO CONTROL

A dispatch to the N.Y. Times says: "Important changes in the Radio Act of 1927, under which the Federal Commission is exercising control over broadcasters, are likely to be proposed at the coming session of Congress. Doubt was expressed in some circles to-day that Congress would continue indefinitely sections of the law which provide for transfer of administrative control to Secretary Hoover on April 23, after which, the law declares, the commission shall act merely upon appeals from decisions of the head of the Commerce Department....The present commission may recommend changes in the radio law, but will not attempt to deal with the fundamental question of control, which it regards as a question of policy to be handled by Congress. The commission, however, has under consideration changes it believes would strengthen the act...."

MUSKRAT FRAUDS

The press to-day says: "The American Game Protective Association reports that silver fox farming has settled down to a legitimate business, having passed through its period of hectic speculation and profiteering....Just now the muskrat breeding business is going through a similar period of speculation and fraudulent misrepresentation...Some of the methods of these profiteers were exposed in a recent statement by the Game and Fish Commissioner and the Commissioner of Securities of Minnesota. The promoters who have been operating in Minnesota obtain fur-breeding licenses for muskrats, under which they proceed to organize breeding units, which are sold by salesmen to prospective investors and fur farmers. The breeding unit consists of two females and one male msukrat, for which the prices range from $50 to $75. The salesman agrees to put the rats on a ranch and rear them, the owners to receive half of the proceeds from the sale of the furs supplied by the progeny of the unit. The actual value of these units is from $2.50 to $5. According to the estimates of the enthusiastic salesman, these breeding units will increase from three animals to 19,666 at the end of the third year. There is a legitimate field for muskrat farming. It can be and has been carried on successfully, but careful, competent and economic business methods are necessary to success...."

OPPOSITION TO POULTRY STANDARD

The press of July 28 says: "Opposition to an international standard for poultry was expressed at the third World Poultry Congress to-day by Thomas F. Rigg of Fort Wayne, Ind., president of the American Poultry Association. Belief that an international standard would not be practical was expressed by Mr. Rigg, who declared that feeding and rearing conditions of poultry in the United States and Europe must always remain wholly different. This meant, he said, that there would always be a marked difference in the type and color of plumage of all matured fowls of given breeds and varieties produced by breeders on both sides of the Atlantic. Research in poultry nutrition, prevention of disease, extension of the industry and marketing of fowls were discussed in sessions held by various divisions of the congress."

Section 2

Activity in Fur Market

The New York Times for July 28 says: "Active buying of skunk pelts for export, mostly for French and German account, featured the third day of the fur auction yesterday in the Masonic Hall. Domestic interest in this article was not great, but the foreign purchasing of it was sufficient to advance prices 15 per cent. Another feature was the large sales total reached. This was $1,250,000,which is a new record for a fur auction in this city. With two days of selling ahead, the grand total now is $2,250,000. First to come up yesterday was a collection of 116,783 southern muskrat pelts. Interest in them was quite marked, and they moved well at prices averaging 10 per cent above the spring sale of the New York Auction Company...About 2,300 otter sold up to $55, but showed no change from the spring levels. No comparison was made on Australian fox, the best of which fetched $5. In the sundry fox group, which included over 9,000 skins, Indian pelts touched the top figure of $5.50. French and Italian fox in this group went up 10 per cent, but the other varieites were unchanged. South American fox was in good demand, and under active bidding the average prices ran 15 per cent above the spring figures. The best of these pelts brought $3.60....Skunk was the day's final offering, and under an active demand for export averaged 15 per cent higher than at the spring sale. Nearly 102,000 of these pelts were disposed of at prices ranging to $4.80. Among to-day's offerings will be wolverine, red fox, kitt fox, badger, nutria, beaver, wolf and timber wolf. Red fox, beaver and wolf are expected to sell best."

Cooperative Plan Used By Cabbage Growers

A Waterford, Pa. dispatch to the press of July 27 says: "Production and sale of cabbage under a cooperative plan has brought large profits to hundreds of farmers in this section of northwestern Pennsylvania and have extended the reputation of Waterford cabbage for miles beyond home territory. The cabbage-growing industry started here more than 40 years ago, but at first the farmers resorted to a nondescript strain, with very little success. W.W.Lee, an enterprising grower, experimented and chose the Danish strain as one particularly suited to this soil. To-day Waterford Danish cabbage is in great demand in the East and the cooperative association makes shipments yearly to Washington, St.Louis and as far South as Florida. A hundred growers are members of the association and nearly 500 acres are devoted to the crop. Large storage plants are provided for the crop before it is ready for the market insuring uniformity of quality."

Farm Records

An editorial in The Breeder's Gazette for July 21 says: "Farm records kept on 47 farms in Cass Co., Neb., last year show that the ten best farmers made an average income of $3,235, while the ten poorest farmers made an average of only $100. Considering labor incomes, the difference is even more striking; the ten best farmers made $2,199 each, while the ten poorest actually lost an average of $1,675. These farmers are in the same county, some of them almost side by side. The difference in incomes is due to differences in methods used, farm expenses, crop yield per acre, and net profit from livestock. Farm expenses of the best ten farms took only $43 of each $100 of gross income, while the expenses of the ten poorest farms ate up $97 of each $100 income. The ten best farms averaged from 25 to 50 per cent high,

yields per acre of corn, wheat, oats, and legume hays. The ten best farmers received $154 for each $100 invested in livestock while the ten poorest farmers received only $103. On basis of feed fed, the ten best farmers received $224 per $100 worth of feed used while the ten poorest got only $147."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products July 28: Top price on hogs at Chicago is $10.90 or 10¢ higher than a week ago. Beef steers were mostly 25¢ higher, heifers showing more price advance. Cows were steady to 25¢ lower. Vealers advanced sharply, while heavy calves were slightly higher. Stockers and feeders and feeding lambs remained steady. Fat lambs advanced, yearling wethers and fat ewes showing some price upturn.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged 25¢ to 50¢ lower than a week ago at $2.50 to $3.25 per barrel in eastern markets; mostly $2.50 f.o.b. East Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers $1.65 to $2 per 100 pounds in New York City; $1.40 to $1.50 f.o.b. Jersey points. Kansas and Missouri Cobblers 30¢ to 35¢ lower in Chicago at $1.40 to $1.55 carlot sales. Massachusetts sacked yellow varieties of onions $2.40 to to $2.65 per 100 pounds in New York City; Japanese Sets mostly $2.25 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. North Carolina Elberta peaches brought $3 to $3.50 per bushel basket and six-basket carrier in city markets. Tennessee Elbertas $3 to $3.65 per bushel basket in Chicago. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 24-28 pound average $190 to $375 bulk per car in distributing centers.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 41¼¢; Chicago 40¾¢; Philadelphia 42¾¢; Boston 41½¢.

Grain prices quoted July 28: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.40 to $1.58. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.39; Kansas City $1.36 to $1.38. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.35 to $1.37. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.39; Kansas City $1.39 to $1.56. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.05; Kansas City 99¢ to $1.03. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.02 to $1.03; Minneapolis 98¢ to $1; Kansas City 98¢ to $1.01. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.06 to $1.07; Kansas City $1.03 to $1.05. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.01 to $1.05; Minneapolis $1.01 to $1.02; Kansas City $1.02 to $1.04. No.3 white corn Kansas City 98¢ to $1.01. No.3 white oats Chicago 43 to 47¢; Minneapolis 42 to 43¢; Kansas City 46 to 51¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points, closing at 18.18¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points, closing at 18.87¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were up 7 points, closing at 18.75¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXVI, No. 25 Section 1 July 30, 1927.

RAILROADS REDUCED INCOMES The press to-day says: "A dozen statements composed yesterday's list of reports of railroad earnings for June and the first half of 1927. The chief point of interest in these reports, several of which were those of railroads which suffered from the floods of the Middle West, was the reflection of the depression caused by those disasters and, in addition, by the comparative lightness of spring wheat shipments, the lessened movement of coal and other factors. The Missouri Pacific revealed a drop in gross revenues for June from $10,500,000 last year to $9,600,000 this year, and in gross revenue for the six months from $63,700,000 to $60,100,000. Net income for June dropped from $1,400,000 to $684,000, and that for the half year from $8,700,000 to $5,800,000. The Michigan Central also showed losses in both gross and net receipts for the two periods, the six-months' gross declining from $47,400,000 to $44,500,000. Henry Ford's Detroit, Toledo & Ironton reported for June a drop from a net income of $220,000 last year to a net operating deficit of $2,300 this year, while the net income for the six months fell off from $1,200,000 to $563,000. Gross revenues for both period also declined materially."

RUBBER INDUSTRY A London dispatch to the press to-day says: "According to statements made in well-informed quarters in the city a plan is being evolved for a reorganization of the rubber industry, which may be announced soon after the summer holidays. It is said that, despite statements made in the House of Commons and other statements made by political speakers outside, there is a growing feeling in the city that official restrictions on rubber supplies are nearing an end. But as far as can be discovered this seems to be on no securer basis than the findings of the recent economic conference at Geneva on the hampering of international trading. The idea seems to be that when the autumn diplomatic conference comes along and the findings of the economic conference come up for discussion, England will be looked to for a lead and rubber be an inviting subject for sacrifice as to the restrictions which obviously hinder larger world supplies. In the meanwhile a scheme is being evolved with amalgamation as the first step for reconstruction in the rubber industry. It is understood that the plan will not be put through without encountering strong opposition."

FERTILIZER SUPER-PHOSPHATE The New York Times says: "Acid phosphate will not make our soils acid. That is why a movement is on foot to change its 'first name,' C.J.Chapman of the New York State Soils Laboratory insists that 'it actually helps in neutralizing or "sweetening" an acid soil, in addition to contributing phosphates for plant growth.' With other soilsmen Mr. Chapman would welcome a change, as the present name of acid phosphate conveys the idea to so many that it causes soil acidity. The name, it is explained, comes from the fact that sulphuric acid is used in its preparation and that the term distinguishes this fertilizer from the raw rock phosphate. But the acid is thoroughly neutralized in the manufacturing process, leaving no basis for the too common belief that it sours the soil. A better name, according to the laboratory official, would be 'super-phosphate,' which term is used in some foreign countries...."

Section 2

Federal Taxes Paid by South

Manufacturers Record for July 28 says: "During the fiscal year of 1927 the South paid into the Internal Revenue Department of the Federal Government $638,284,000, an increase compared with 1926 of $15,928,000, while for the rest of the country there was an actual decrease in the amount of Federal taxes paid of over $22,000,000. North Carolina led the South with a total payment to the Federal Government of $205,648,000, as compared with a combined total for all of the New England States of $181,346,000, and a combined total for the Pacific Coast States of $160,231,000. Ohio, with its vast wealth, paid into the Federal Government $147,428,000, or less than North Carolina by $58,000,000. The North Carolina payments to the Federal Government exceeded those of New Jersey by $92,000,000. Virginia came second on the southern list with $79,160,000, which was $38,000,000 more than Wisconsin paid in Federal taxes, and $43,000,000 more than Indiana. Iowa paid only $12,666,000, or less than one-sixth of what Virginia paid. Massachusetts paid $114,751,000, or but little more than one-half of North Carolina's payments...."

Freight Rates

The New York Times for July 27 says: "After a reconsideration July 26 of arguments made by railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission for the second time refused to allow any increases in rates on vegetables and fruits moving between Pacific Coast States. By new schedules presented to the commission more than a year ago, the railroads sought to increase the rates on citrus fruit from California to Oregon and Washington by amounts averaging 21 per cent, while at the same time they proposed to increase rates on apples moving from the Northern States southward by as much as 20 per cent. After the commission refused the first time to allow the increases the roads petitioned for a rehearing. It was contended in behalf of the carriers that the present level of vegetable fruit rates on the Coast had been unduly lowered by water competition. Setting aside that argument, the commission to-day ruled that the present earnings of Pacific Coast carriers from the traffic was reasonably remunerative and that no increases were justified."

Marketing of Grapes in California

A special dispatch to the Washington Star of July 27 says:".... The California growers, who represent the larger part of the juice grape industry, are seeking Federal authority to distribute their product in the form of juice hauled in tank cars, instead of as fruit handled in refrigerator cars. This is another of the ups and downs which have struck the juice grape growers since prohibition. Some of them, when the wine industry was banned, grubbed up their orchards. Others found a big market for fresh grapes in eastern cities, especially those with large foreign-born populations....The three kinds of grapes--juice, raisin and table--constitute California's third largest crop. Michigan, New York and a dozen other States are interested to a lesser degree. In California the farm value of the crop in 1926 was $53,000,000. The bearing acreage has increased to 662,000 acres and the property is valued at $350,000,000. This land is developed among thousands of small growers, and their difficulties will certainly have a sharp effect on the banks and business houses of their communities, and on producers who sell to California. Much of the loss in the past has been due to faulty marketing methods. Donald Conn, a market expert, and Ralph P. Merritt, president of the Raisin Growers' Cooperative Association, are seeking to perfect an organization comprising the whole industry and coordinating marketing efforts of all three classes of grapes....."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 29: Top price on hogs at Chicago is $11 or 20¢ higher than a week ago. Beef steers were mostly higher although medium grades showing some decline. Heifers advanced while cows showed uneven prices. Vealers and heavy calves made moderate price gains, while stockers and feeders and yearling wethers and feeding lambs remained steady. Fat lambs were steady to 10¢ lower and fat ewes steady to 25¢ higher.

Virginia potatoes ranged 25¢ to 75¢ lower at $2 to $3.25 per barrel in eastern markets; mostly $2.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers $1.35 to $1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.35 to $1.40 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers declined 40¢ to 45¢ in Chicago to $1.30 to $1.35 carlot sales. Massachusetts yellow varieties of onions $2.15 to $2.40 per 100 pounds in New York City; few sales $2 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes 25¢ to 50¢ lower at $2.75 to $3.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers. North Carolina Green Meats $1.50 to $1.75. Peaches stronger. North Carolina Elbertas $3 to $4 per bushel basket in city markets; $3 to $3.25 f.o.b. Candor.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 41¢; Chicago 40¢; Philadelphia 42¢; Boston 41½¢.

No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.37 to $1.54. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.37; Kansas City $1.34 to $1.36. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.32 to $1.34. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.37; Kansas City $1.29 to $1.56. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.03; Kansas City 98¢ to $1.01. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.02; Minneapolis 97 to 99¢; Kansas City 97¢ to $1. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.04 to $1.05; Kansas City $1.02 to $1.04. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.03; Minneapolis $1 to $1.01; Kansas City $1.01 to $1.02. No.3 white corn Kansas City 97¢ to $1. No.3 white oats Chicago 42 to 45¢; Minneapolis 41 to 42¢; Kansas City 45 to 50¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 16 points, closing at 18.01¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points, closing at 18.71¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 12 points at 18.63¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXVI, No. 26 Section 1 August 1, 1927

ADMINISTRATION FARM RELIEF PLAN ANNOUNCED

A dispatch from Rapid City, S.D., to the New York Times says: "The administration's farm program for enactment in the next Congress which was made public here to-day—in order, it is declared, to halt the progress of the anti-administration forces and the candidacy of former Governor Lowden--involves an appropriation by the Federal Government of $300,000,000 for the extension of the cooperative marketing system so as to enable the farm associations themselves to stabilize prices. Of this fund $250,000,000 would be loaned by the Government to stabilization corporations to be created by the bill, $25,000,000 for the building of warehouses and creameries by the farm cooperatives and $25,000,000 for operating expenses. Essentially the proposal places in the hands of the farmers themselves, through various boards and corporations, the control of prices and presents features for stabilization. In this respect it differs from the McNary-Haugen bill, which made the Government purchase the surplus and fix the prices...."

FOOD PRICES

An Associated Press dispatch from Williamstown,Mass., says: "A revolt by the industrial population against high food costs was pictured before the Institute of Politics July 30 as a possibility in the United States within the next 40 years. Henry A. Wallace, son of the former Secretary of Agriculture, in an address decried 'the grave injustice that has been done to agriculture during the past six years.' He predicted a food shortage within 40 years with resultant disturbances that will cause industrial centers 'a thousand times as much worry as the present farm situation.' He warned that the industrial population might precipitate trouble when an imminently inadequate food supply compels them to pay an undue proportion of their wages for food."

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

In a dispatch from Winnipeg the New York Times says: "When Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Britain, comes to Western Canada next week he is going to acquaint himself with the details of the organization and operation of the Canadian Wheat Pool--the largest farmers' cooperative organization in the world. This great producers' marketing association now has a membership of about 142,000 farmers in the three prairie provinces--Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, one of the greatest wheat producing areas of the world, and is handling around 200,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, besides from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels of coarse grains--oats, barley, flax and rye--with a monetary yearly turnover of more than $300,000,000. The pool sells its wheat through a Central Selling Agency which has its own agents in fifty-one ports of the world. Today the Canadian Wheat Pool is one of the most gigantic organizations in the world and its actual genesis only dates from the fall of 1923. It controls 75 per cent of the wheat acreage of Canada...."

Section 2

Chemical Science Aids Agriculture

The New York Times for July 29 says: "Intense activity in chemical science exists in all civilized countries, according to Dr. Hans Tropsch, Assistant Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Coal Research at Mulheim-Ruhr in Germany, who came to America recently to address the new Institute of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society at Pennsylvania State College....'Chemistry's influence on agriculture increases every year,' said Doctor Tropsch upon his arrival in New York. 'In the last century changes in agriculture were brought about by discoveries in the field of aniline dyes. As a result of the making of synthetic alizarin and indigo, the cultivation of madder and indigo was stopped...A scientific triumph of the latest moment is the discovery of the first synthetic vitamin, and of the antirachitic vitamin by Windaus. As the discovery of Windaus was prepared for by Doctor Hess of New York and Doctor Rosenheim of London, it is an excellent example of international cooperation in scientific work.'...."

Progress in Agriculture

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for August says: "Leading farmers in all parts of the country are working out new methods and new principles of farm operation that are proving successful. A vast fund of valuable knowledge already has been accumulated--enough, it is believed, if universally adopted, to put agriculture on a parity with other national industries. For the most part the new principles relate to economies of production and to higher efficiencies for land, livestock and machinery. Because of the hard necessity of the times and the efforts of a large number of farm organizations and public agencies the new ideas are making rapid progress. Ton-litter contests have taught the economic value of high-producing sows, saving all the pigs, sanitation and scientific feeding. The 808 farmers who qualified in these contests last year, covering a dozen or more States, spread the knowledge everywhere....Machine farming compels specialization, because no one can afford complete equipment for several kinds of farming. The need for continuous productive operation of the farm, on the other hand, requires some diversification. How to harmonize these two antagonistic principles is the most difficult task in agriculture. But it can be done. Thousands of farmers have solved the problem for themselves and established sound principles for their respective communities....When will the new era in agriculture arrive? Who knows? It may be soon; maybe more years must elapse. It is no easy task to reorganize six and a third million farms, presided over by six and a third million farm managers of all grades of capacity. Many can never learn; some will learn only in part; others will be prevented by circumstances from profiting by what they know. In spite of all this, however, agriculture is making amazing progress. The growth of new knowledge of what to do is truly remarkable. Already tens of thousands of farmers are turning it to account. This year there will be other thousands. Some day the whole task will be accomplished and then agriculture will take its rightful place among the Nation's industries."

Tariff on Corn

An editorial in The Wisconsin Agriculturist for July 30 says: "Just so long as we allow other countries, where land is plentiful and cheap and where labor and living conditions are below American standards, to dominate our markets just so long will our farmers produce at a disadvantage and be subject to a surplus. The home market is the best outlet for home grown crops. Our population is increasing rapidly while we have no more cheap land. It is up to the farmers of this country to demand tariff rates on the products of their labor that will

insure a strong, permanent home demand. Under the present tariff rates on corn, our growers can not compete with those of a country several thousand miles distant. That is not fair to the American farmer with expensive land, labor and high taxes. It does not add to, but rather militates against his prosperity. Through the right kind of management by those in authority we can pretty nearly eat up our surplus, which will prove much more remunerative to growers than any export system that can be developed. In fact, the corn surplus that we made so much fuss about a year ago is fast disappearing with corn above a dollar a bushel. Unless we have more favorable corn weather the balance of the season many corn growers may wish they had a surplus! "

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

For the week ended July 29: Virginia potatoes ranged 25¢ to 75¢ lower at $2 to $3.25 per barrel in eastern markets; mostly $2.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers $1.35 to $1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.35 to $1.40 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobbler potatoes declined 40¢ to 45¢ in Chicago to $1.30 to $1.35 carlot sales. Massachusetts yellow varieties of onions $2.15 to $2.40 per 100 pounds in New York City; few sales $2 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Arizona Salmon Tint cantaloupes 25¢ to 50¢ lower at $2.75 to $3.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers. North Carolina Green Meats $1.50 to $1.75. Peaches stronger. North Carolina Elbertas $3 to $4 per bushel basket in city markets; $3 to $3.25 f.o.b. Candor.

Grain: market irregular. Corn futures averaging fractionally higher than week ago with cash prices firmer than futures account light arrivals. Wheat 3 to 4¢ lower than week ago. Oats about steady in spite of pessimistic threshing reports in some areas.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points during the week, closing at 18.01¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points, closing at 18.71¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 3 points at 18.63¢.

Hay markets strengthened with light receipts and improved demand. Pastures benefited by recent rains. Harvesting progressing favorably. Timothy markets steady with good inquiry. No.1 timothy Boston $23; New York $25; Cincinnati $18; Chicago $19.50. No.1 alfalfa Kansas City $14; Omaha $15. No.1 prairie Kansas City $11; Omaha $12.50.

Feed market about steady past few days. Bran practically unchanged but shorts, middlings and heavier feeds fractionally higher. Tankage $5.00 per ton higher in Central West. Minneapolis spring bran $25; standard middlings $33.25; 34 per cent linseed meal $45.50. Chicago gluten feed $32.10; yellow hominy $37.50.

Top price on hogs at Chicago is $11 or 20¢ higher than week ago. Beef steers were mostly higher although medium grades showing some decline. Heifers advanced while cows showed uneven prices. Vealers and heavy calves made moderate price gains, while stockers and feeders and yearling wethers and feeding lambs remained steady. Fat lambs were steady to 10¢ lower and fat ewes steady to 25¢ higher. Wholesale prices on fresh western dressed meats at New York were $1 to $2 higher on good grade steer beef and heavy pork loins, $1 higher on veal, $3 higher on lamb, $1 lower on mutton and $3 to $4 higher on light pork loins. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXVI, No. 27 Section 1 August 2, 1927.

FLOOD CONTROL BILL

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times says: "A Mississippi River flood control bill under which the Federal Government would be obligated to enact legislation for relief and rehabilitation, and also refund or pay the bonafide debts of the various afflicted levee districts has been prepared for presentation to Congress by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader in the Senate. Senator Robinson said he would introduce the bill in December, and that it would create a Federal commission analogous to the War Finance Corporation, and to be headed by Secretary Hoover, to take over the general work of rehabilitation and coordinate the activities of existing organizations. The measure would authorize an annual appropriation of $100,000,000 for flood prevention work and other purposes..."

STUDYING VITAMINS

The Washington Post in an editorial says: "Considerable interest has been manifested during meetings of the American Institute of Chemistry in vitamins, the element necessary in food for the prevention of beri-beri, scurvy and rickets. Not the least interesting exhibit during the discussions has been Jessie, the Penn State cow, which some months ago attained rare distinction by the cutting of a little doorway leading to her stomach. Through this doorway she has been robbed of her gastronomic secrets, and scientists have been enabled to observe the wonderful process whereby she manufactures vitamins when none are contained in the food she is served. Two groups of rats were offered as a parallel exhibit. One lot, thin, emaciated and scarcely able to walk, had been fed the same vitamin-lacking ration as was fed to Jessie. The other group, big, fat and lively, had been fed with material taken from Jessie's stomach. It appears, therefore, that every cow contains in her 'innards' a vitamin incubator, with which she is able to manufacture synthetically a substance of the greatest importance to the civilized world. So far as is known, the dairy cow is the only animal thus gifted...."

RUBBER SHORTAGE PREDICTED

An Associated Press dispatch from New York says: "Consumption of raw rubber is increasing so much more rapidly than production that the world will face a shortage of crude rubber in three years, in the opinion of William O'Neil, president of the General Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who sailed early yesterday on the Aquitania to study the rubber situation in England. Because of the natural increase in the demand, manufacturers are agreed on this point, differing only as to when a shortage will be felt, he said. This year has witnessed a gain in the industry of approximately 15 per cent over 1926, he said, pointing out that the trade as a whole is using more crude rubber. Measures taken to increase the yield, including new planting and discovery of the bud-grafting system, will have no effect on the situation for eight years, Mr. O'Neil said...."

Section 2 ..

Agriculture and Industry

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for July 29 says: "In 1920, there was about 80 billion dollars invested in agriculture as compared with about 98 billion invested in corporations. To-day the investment in agriculture has declined to a little less than 60 billion, whereas the investment in corporations has increased to more than 130 billion. Before the war there was evidently more capital investment in agriculture than there was in corporate industry. To-day there is more than twice as much capital represented by corporate industry as by agriculture, and the disparity is increasing right along....One way for agriculture to make as great a return on its capital investment as industry to-day would be to cut agricultural capital down to 20 billion, which would be about one-third of what it is to-day and about one-fourth of what it was in 1920. If agriculture were to pay its labor as much above pre-war as industry is paying its labor, it would be necessary, in order for agriculture to show the same kind of return on its investment as industry, to cut the capital investment down to 10 or 15 billion. Sooner or later matters will adjust themselves, but we are all wondering just how the adjustment will be made. Is it good for the long-time welfare of the Nation for corporate capital to increase at its present rate and for agricultural capital to continue to decline?"

Dairy Industry

An editorial in The Dairy Record for July 27 says: "Butterfat producers received an even 88% of the New York wholesale price of butter for the years 1914-1920, while from the period from 1921-1925 they received 87.7% of that price. The growth of the cooperative creamery system and the increase in the competition between proprietary creameries are probably the two most important factors for this increase. The dealer's margin of profit has undoubtedly become considerably curtailed during the past seven years but that margin was never so large that it can be considered as having as important a bearing upon the increase in the consumer's percentage as the other two factors. When the fact is considered that the figures are a general average of all type of creameries, and that the percentage would probably be materially increased if only cooperative plants located in established dairy sections were taken into consideration, the efficiency with which butter is marketed and the profitableness of milking good cows are strikingly illustrated. No other major crop can compare with butter in the percentage of the consumer's dollar returned to the farmer."

Northwest Outlook

An editorial in The New York Journal of Commerce for August 1 says: "Good news is at hand as to the outlook of the Northwest for the immediate future. H.E.Byram, receiver of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.Paul and formerly president of that railroad, estimates that the value of the crops produced in that section will be $200,000,000 larger this year than last. This will give the farmer larger purchasing power than for some time past and put him in a position where he can begin to replenish his financial reserves, impaired as they are after six years of uncertainty and, frequently, large losses. It is said that an agricultural area can almost always be revived by two or three good crop years. It now appears that 1927 will be such a year for the Northwest, and thus may prove the starting point for a thoroughgoing recovery in the States lying to the west of the Great Lakes."

Soviet Delegates To Soil Congress Leave

The New York Times for August 1 says: "Twenty members of the Soviet delegation to the First International Congress of Soil Science, which was held at Washington last June, sailed on the Leviathan last night on their way back to Moscow....Before sailing Professor N. M. Tulaikov, speaking on behalf of the Russian delegation, said: 'Both the congress and especially the splendidly organized excursion over your great country have been greatly helpful to us Russians. The Russian delegates have had an interesting opportunity of observing the various forms of American farming, the natural beauty of your country, the high cultural standing and the economic prosperity of your people. The Russian delegates will guard a most pleasant memory of the most exceptional kindness and hospitality that were extended to the members of the delegation in every single town they visited and of the friendly relations that have developed between them and their fellow-students of other countries and those of the United States in particular. We feel sure that the pleasant contact thus established will be the beginning of a firm bond of union, both professional and personal, with the scientific workers of America.'"

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 1: Chicago hog prices closed at $11.10 or 10¢ higher than week ago. Beef steers were mostly steady, medium grades showing some unevenness. Heifers were steady to 25¢ higher, while cows showed a 25¢ decline. Vealers and heavy calves advanced, stockers and feeders and feeding lambs remaining steady. Fat lambs and yearling wethers showed moderate declines.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes 25¢ to 75¢ lower at $2 to $3.25 per barrel in eastern cities; mostly $2.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers slightly weaker at $1.35 to $1.45 per 100 pounds in New York City; $1.35 to $1.40 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri Cobblers 10¢ lower in Chicago at $1.60 to $1.75 carlot sales. Massachusetts sacked yellow onions weak at $1.75 to $2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few sales $2 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Iowa yellows $2.50 to $3.25 in the Middle West. North Carolina Elberta peaches $1 to $1.25 higher at $3.50 to $4.50 per bushel basket and six-basket carrier in city markets. Tennessee Elbertas $3 to $4 per bushel basket in midwestern markets. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 24-30 pound average firm at $310 to $340 bulk per car in terminal markets; $115 to $200 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 40½¢; Chicago 39½¢ Philadelphia 41½¢; Boston 41¢.

Grain prices quoted August 1: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.38 to $1.56; No.2 red winter Kansas City $1.31 to $1.33. No.2 hard winter Kansas City $1.28 to $1.53. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.04. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.02; Minneapolis 97½ to 99½¢; Kansas City 96 to 99¢. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.05; Kansas City $1.01 to $1.03. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.03; Minneapolis $1.01½ to $1.02½; Kansas City $1 to $1.01. No.3 white oats Chicago 41½ to 44¢; Minneapolis 42 to 43½¢; Kansas City 45 to 49¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points, closing at 17.58¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points, closing at 18.27¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points, closing at 18.15¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXVI, No. 28 Section 1 August 3, 1927

GOVERNOR RITCHIE'S FARM RELIEF PROPOSAL O. M. Kile in the Baltimore Sun, says: "The suggestion of Governor Ritchie of Maryland that a serious conference on agricultural relief legislation be called has aroused renewed discussion of the possibility of such a meeting in Washington this fall. In farm circles the fact that Governor Ritchie should be the one to make this suggestion at the conference of Governors, including those from the Midwest, is causing more discussion than the idea of the conference itself. In fact, the conference idea is not new. The United States Chamber of Commerce has been proposing such a conference for more than a year. But Governor Ritchie has not, heretofore, given much evidence of interest in the farm problem and has never been considered a champion of the farmers' cause. His entrance into this field of discussion has been promptly welcomed, however, by organized farm forces and through Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Governor Ritchie has been invited to further expound his agricultural relief ideas at the annual meeting of the Rockingham County Farm Bureau at Harrisonburg, Va., on August 13...."

MANGANESE PRODUCERS ORGANIZE The press to-day says: "To further the production and use of domestic manganese-bearing ores, and to promote cooperation between Government departments and the manganese producing industry, the American Manganese Producers Association was organized yesterday at the Willard Hotel, Washington D.C. Representatives of almost 100 manganese companies and of four Government bureaus attended the convention which produced the association. J. Carson Adkerson, of Woodstock, Va., was elected president; Richard H. Brown, of New York City, chairman of the board of directors. Other officers were chosen as follows: John H. Cole, of Anaconda, Mont., vice president; A. J. Seligman, of New York, treasurer, and H. A. Pumpelly, of New York, secretary. ...The meeting discussed means of cooperating with the United States Tariff Commission in carrying out that body's recently ordered investigation of manganese development and resources... Under the methods of beneficiation of lower grade manganese, developed since the tariff was placed on manganese, the industry can be looked for to produce 200,000 tons of the 800,000 tons likely to be used by American companies in 1928, it was said."

INSTITUTE OF POLITICS A dispatch to the New York Times from Williamstown, Mass., says: "The possibility of an American Mussolini seizing dictatorial powers some time in the future as a result of long-continued public indifference to public affairs; a probable agricultural and political alliance of the South and West because of the neglect of the farmers' welfare in the United States; the relations between Great Britain and her overseas possessions, the differences between American and European law, and the characteristics of European political parties were discussed at to-day's meeting of the Institute of Politics. ...Speaking at the round table on American agriculture, Professor Charles A.Beard, historian, formerly of Columbia University, predicted and endorsed an agricultural and political alliance between the South and the West, recalling that before the Civil War and the growth of industrialism the United States was ruled by farmers and planters...."

Section 2

Cuban Sugar Industry

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for July 30 says: ".....It is clear, that if Cuba is unable to find markets for her output of sugar at prices that will return a fair profit to her producers this can not be attributed to the crowding of her sugar out of the United States market, since Cuba has commanded from year to year a steadily increasing share of the sugar business of this country. It is due rather to the restriction of demand from other countries, which rose to a high level during the World War and the years of shortage following, but which is declining now that Europe has returned to the pre-war rate of production. By the terms of the reciprocity treaty Cuba was allowed a tariff preference, or protection, of 44 cents a hundred pounds against sugar from any other foreign country. While Cuba is unable at present to take advantage of the preferential, the correction of this condition can be brought about only by Cuba herself, through restriction of her output or by finding means of controlling her surplus production above the requirements of her assured market in this country."

Game Bird Problems

Country Life (London) for July 23 says: "With the possible exception of the grouse, which was the subject of a lengthy Royal Commission, it is rather astonishing how little real scientific investigation has been made on the subject of our game birds, their peculiarities, diseases, choice of food and general upbringing....Most foods used by humans and animals have been exhaustively analyzed and their components tabulated; yet we have no lists to go on when we are faced with a menu of ants, spiders, caterpillars, maggots, flies, etc. Earth worms have, however, been investigated, and contain 9.7 per cent useful fat. Still, a synthetic insect food equivalent should not be beyond our resources, and it is important. There are Government grants for agricultural research at institutes of all kinds, and the sooner it is realized that game is, from the farmer's point of view, a good paying crop the better. It is, at least, one aspect of agriculture in which extremely little systematic research work has been done, and the afflictions of game are probably more economically important than a good deal of sound work on blights afflicting some unusual crop."

Pittsburgh Men To Go On Tour

A statement from Fenner & Beane of July 29 says: "The Mississippi Valley, from Pittsburgh to Denver, and from Canada to the Gulf, is as nearly an economic entity as any region within the United States can be. It is the country's chief dependence for food, metals and fuel. Upon its integrity must depend the ability of the coast line to defend the Nation from foreign attack....Latin-America, where now lie the world's markets of greatest promise, is ready for development. It possesses natural resources beyond the dreams of any man. It is capable of absorbing all the overflow populations Europe may desire to send during centuries to come. For generations it will need the finished articles of commerce, money, the genius of the railroad and highway builder. And it will have raw materials in abundance and wide variety to sell. Sensing these larger opportunities and realizing the necessity for dependable streamflow regulation and all the year inland water transportation as an offset to the handicap placed on the Mississippi Valley by the Panama Canal, 150 leading Pittsburgh men will in November journey by river to New Orleans on an exploration tour. They need to know how the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers can be made to serve Pittsburgh better; they desire to develop contacts with the leaders all

the way to the Gulf; they seek ways and means for capitalizing their influence in behalf of the Valley movement; they want the fact known that they are for flood control, for the stabilization of unruly rivers for the development and use of inland water transportation and for the promotion of the larger common cause of the Valley...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 2: Virginia Cobbler potatoes $2.50 to $3.50 per barrel in leading eastern markets; $2.35 to $2.40 f.o.b. East Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers $1.50 to $1.75 per 100 pounds in a few eastern cities; $1.45 to $1.50 f.o.b. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average $185 to $430 bulk per car in New York City; mostly around $115 to $200 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia. North Carolina Elberta peaches $3.50 to $4.50 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in city markets. New Jersey Carmans $2 to $2.75 in New York City. Massachusetts yellow onions mostly $1.75 to $2.25 sacked per 100 pounds in the East; California Turlock Section Salmon Tint cantaloupes $3.25 to $4.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers. North Carolina Green Meats $1.15 to $1.50.

Chicago hog prices closed at $11.00, prices on beef steers choice $13.25 to $14.50; heifers good and choice $8.50 to $12.75, cows, good and choice $6.50 to $9.50, low cutter and cutter $4.50 to $5.50; vealers, medium to choice, $11.50 to $14.75; heavy calves, $7.75 to $10; stockers and feeders, common to choice $6.50 to $9.50; fat lambs, $11.50 to $13.75; yearling wethers, $8.50 to $11.50; fat ewes $4.00 to $7.25; feeding lambs $11.50 to $13.75.

Grain prices quoted August 2: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.39 to $1.56. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.37; Kansas City $1.33 to $1.34. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.35 to $1.36. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.37; Kansas City $1.29 to $1.54. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.05; Kansas City 99¢ to $1.01. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.02 to $1.03; Kansas City 97 to 99¢. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.06; Minneapolis 97 to 99¢; Kansas City $1.02 to $1.03. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.03 to $1.04; Minneapolis $1.01 to $1.02; Kansas City $1.02. No.3 white corn Kansas City 97 to 99¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 43 to 45¢; Minneapolis 42 to 43¢; Kansas City 45 to 49¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 40 points, closing at 17.18¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 43 points, closing at 17.84¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 42 points, at 17.73¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXVI, No. 29 Section 1 August 4, 1927.

RESEARCH EXPANSION ADVOCATED The Washington Post in an editorial says: "Thirteen farm and industrial organizations were represented by delegations which called upon Gen.Herbert M. Lord on Wednesday for farm relief. These gentlemen did not ask the Director of the Budget to recommend to the President that he indorse the plans for farm relief which are supported by the McNary-Haugen bloc. They want the budget builder to suggest to the President that the research work of the Department of Agriculture be stimulated by the more liberal treatment of that valuable division of the service. It was pointed out to Gen.Lord that, while the original purpose in creating the Department of Agriculture was to carry on scientific research work into agricultural problems, the percentage of the appropriations for the department now devoted to such inquiry is only 6½ per cent of the total, and that a smaller percentage of the funds of the department is now allotted to research work than in 1921....Gen. Lord was told that the research work of the department has returned almost incredible dividends to the Nation. Dr. F.A. Woods, director of the scientific work of the department, was quoted as having declared, 'a careful analysis of the work that has been done in this line by the department shows that for every dollar expended in research there has been an annual yield of $500.' Gen. Lord is about to journey to Rapid City to consult with the President about the preparation of the budget. He did not intimate his reaction to the appeals from the agricultural delegation, but he has something to think about on his way to South Dakota."

BRITISH LAND PROBLEMS Discussing the British Labor party's land policy in an article in the Baltimore Sun, George Young says: "Owing to the land having been considered the especial concern of the Conservative and Liberal parties, and owing to its cultivation having been left by them to land owners concerned rather with its sporting amenities than with its agricultural exploitation, no less than three and a half millions of acres of good agricultural land have in the last generation gone out of cultivation. The area under cultivation is reduced by a quarter, that under wheat by a half. In all of which England is an exception to the steady development of agricultural exploitation throughout Europe, both as to area and method. The Labor Government, during its short term of office, improved agricultural wages, but thereby only increased the difficulties of the farmer in a period of low prices for produce and of high cost of production, due to uneconomic conditions and to unscientific cultivation....The Labor party's program aims at making the land capable again of providing a decent livelihood for the land workers, whether farmers or laborers, by substituting public capital and control for the private ownership that has failed in its responsibilities both in respect of capital and of control...."

JAPAN'S INDUSTRIES SUFFER An Associated Press dispatch from Tokio says: "A resume of the business conditions in Japan published by the Rengo News Agency presents a direful picture, with the depression showing no signs of abating. Greatly increased unemployment is predicted this autumn. The principal industries show a great falling off in production, spinning, 15 per cent; sugar refining over 50, flour milling 45, paper manufacture 17, cement 20, and fertilizer 16...."

Section 2

American Delegation to Study Foreign Agriculture

A New York dispatch to The Chicago Journal of Commerce for August 1 says: "Headed by President S.H.Thompson of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a large American delegation sailed from this port July 31 on the steamer Aurania for a 60-day study of European countries, including Denmark, Germany, Holland, France, Belgium and the British Isles. Their itinerary will be over a route of 6,700 miles by steamer, 2,500 miles by rail and 600 miles by automobile. Under present plans, the party will return to North America September 25, when the members will land at Montreal. Leaders in the party include E.P.Cohill of Hancock,Md., member of the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Dean C. Larsen, school of agriculture, South Dakota State College, Brookings, S.D.; L.G.Chrysler, Walcott,Ia.; Raymond K. Clapp of New Haven, Conn., and J.C.Frey, Manhattan, Kan., member of the board of directors of the Kansas State farm bureau."

Texas Cotton Situation

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for August 2 says: "An alarming situation exists in Texas. The cotton farmers of that State 'face actual peasantry,' a development of low-grade tenant producers. This is not the view of an alarmist, but of a British cotton economist of international fame. Dr. John A. Todd, who has been making an intensive investigation in Texas has come to this conclusion. Not only Texas but the whole South might well ponder his words and seek a remedy. ...What is this decline costing Texas? Throughout the Cotton Belt the average cost of production is officially estimated at 18 cents per pound. Texas producing less surely can not produce cheaper than the average. Opposed to this is low cost shown by the winners of the Dallas News 'More Bales to the Acre' contest. The net cost of production of some of the prize winners was 3.1 cents a pound. This was the minimum, but many others produced their cotton at from 4 to 6 cents, and still more for less than 10 cents. These records were obtained by raising much more cotton to the acre. None of them was a one-crop farmer. Soil building through diversification and rotation of crops is a part of the program. One of these winners was located on land that a few years ago was thought to be utterly worn out. In a few years he built it up by proper farming, and made it a prize winner in the contest. If thoughtful farmers, not alone in Texas, but through the whole Cotton Belt, will look the situation squarely in the face, they can find a remedy close at hand bearing no relation to legislative relief."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

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An editorial in Farm & Fireside for August says: "....While palavering virtuously about farm relief plans Congress has steadily failed to appropriate adequate money to finance research activities in the Department of Agriculture. Only about seven per cent of the department's funds goes for research, and little of that is for research of the right sort. For every dollar that has been spent in real research in the Department of Agriculture the Nation receives in return from five hundred to one thousand dollars' worth of benefit every year. That is not a hasty guess; it is a statement based upon a most careful study.... Five million dollars wisely expended yearly in the right kind of research activities in the Department of Agriculture would return more profit to farmers than any proposal that has been made. It would help to meet present problems, to anticipate and to prepare for the problems of the future...."

Department of Agriculture 2

An editorial in The Washington Post for August 2 says: "Unless new markets can be created there will be more depression when the Cotton Belt recovers from the effects of the floods and production reaches the preflood stage. Somehow it appears impossible to teach the planters, especially the smaller among them, to raise other crops instead of that which has been the staple of the Southern States for so many years. Therefore, the only alternative is to create a greater market. Having failed to increase the demand through persuading the women of the land to substitute cotton for silk in their wearing apparel, the enterprising cotton-belters have started a campaign to induce the packers and sausage makers to come to their aid.:;Always alert to the needs of agriculture, the department presided over by Mr.Jardine is giving encouragement to the cotton growers by assuring them that cotton casings may be made not only palatable but positively nutritious, and to that end the Bureau of Animal Industry is headed. Synthetic food? Well, not exactly. Doctor Mohler's aim is to make possible cotton kennels for hot dogs, so to speak, in the interest of hygiene as well as in that of the cotton planter."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Aug. 3: Top price on hogs at Chicago was steady with a week ago at $10.90. Beef steers were steady, the better grades showing some price upturns. Heifers were steady to 50¢ higher, while cow prices were uneven. Vealers and heavy calves advanced, stockers and feeders and feeding lambs remaining steady. Fat lambs and yearling wethers declined. Fat ewes were steady to 25¢ higher.

Potatoes unsettled; prices tending upward in a few markets. Virginia Cobblers closed at $2.50 to $3.75 per barrel in city markets; $2.40 to $2.65 f.o.b. East Shore. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers advanced 25 to 40¢ in Chicago at $1.90 to $2.15 per 100 pounds carlot sales. Massachusetts sacked yellow onions 40¢ to 75¢ lower at $2 to $2.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few sales $2 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Watermelons unsettled. Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watsons, 24-30 pound average, ranged $180 to $400 bulk per car in terminal markets; mostly $100 to $200 f.o.b. Macon. Peaches stronger. North Carolina Elbertas $3.50 to $5 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in city markets.

Grain prices quoted August 3: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.40 to $1.57. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.37; Kansas City $1.34. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.36; No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.37; Kansas City $1.29 to $1.57. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.04. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.03. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.06. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.04; Minneapolis $1.02; Kansas City $1.01. No.3 white corn Kansas City 98¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 44¢; Minneapolis 43¢; Kansas City 47¢.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 40½¢; Chicago 39½¢; Philadelphia 41½¢; Boston 41¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 83 points, closing at 16.35¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 89 points, closing at 16.95¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange they declined 92 points, closing at 16.81¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXVI, No. 30 Section 1 August 5, 1927.

FARM CHILDREN AT MARYLAND UNIVERSITY

The Washington Post reports: "Three hundred girls and 200 boys from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, are attending the annual week of instruction of the 4-H Boys and Girls Club which opened yesterday at the University of Maryland. The sessions will continue until Tuesday, the students being officially welcomed to the university to-day by Dr. Raymond A. Pearson, president, and Dr. Thomas B. Symons, director of the extension service of the university. Many of the boys and girls own cattle, pigs, and chickens, which they are raising scientifically. The object of the course is to increase their ability to care for their animals...."

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

The Washington Post in an editorial says: "Before the discovery of gold in California the principal source of supply of yellow metal in the United States was from the region of the Appalachian Mountains. North Carolina and Georgia were productive fields in the early days of the last century, and up until the fifties there was an assay office in North Carolina....The production of gold in the Appalachians, however, has dwindled to near the vanishing point. According to the reports of the Director of the Mint, the combined product of the five States south of the Potomac was only 702 ounces in 1926. Virginia is credited with 10 ounces, South Carolina, 15; North Carolina, 121; Georgia, 140, and Tennessee, 416 ounces. Tennessee is still an important factor in the production of silver, having reported the recovery of 95,783 ounces of the white metal last year. But the other States of the eastern mountains yielded a total of only 33 ounces...."

OIL PRODUCTION TO BE CURTAILED

An Associated Press dispatch from Oklahoma City says: "The greater Seminole oil area will be partially closed tomorrow in the first concerted effort of operators to stem the prodigious flow that has overrun the markets and caused a price depression, felt nationally in the oil industry. Approved by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, a plan unanimously agreed upon by producing companies operating in the Seminole field will go into effect at 7 a.m. tomorrow. The curtailment is to continue for sixty days...."

FEDERAL RESERVE RATE CUT

The press to-day says: "Reduction of its rediscount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent was announced to-day by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, coincident with a similar cut in Boston. The change, which was the first since August 13, 1926, when the rate was raised from 3½ to 4 per cent, followed like reductions in St.Louis yesterday and in Kansas City a week ago. The change in the rate caused little surprise in Wall Street, where it was deemed inevitable, in view of the recent drop in banker acceptances to 3 1/8 per cent, and the generally easy credit situation created by the presence of an enormous surplus of funds in the local market."

Section 2

Electricity on Farm — The New York Times for August 2 says: "Nearly 228,000 farms in twenty-seven States were receiving electric light and power service on Jan. 1, 1927, according to the National Electric Light Association, whose rural service committee has just reported on a survey that took several months to complete. The report showed that on the same date in 1924, there were about 122,000 farms in those States that had such service. On this basis of increase, the association estimates that between 300,000 and 350,000 farms in this country are now receiving service from distribution lines....The following States are now making a study of the rural electric service problem: Alabama, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin...."

Farm By-Products — An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for July 30 says: "The use of cornstalks and wheat straw in the manufacture of such commercial commodities as paper, wallboard, artificial silk and other cellulose substances is progressing to the point where it promises to offer a considerable additional revenue for agriculture. An expert chemist in the employ of one company using cornstalks for the making of cellulose products recently told a group of farm paper representatives in Chicago of the possible developments from this process...In the opinion of this expert, the possibilities are almost unlimited in the industrial use of cornstalks, the artificial silk and newsprint and craft paper offering a tremendous market at a price that will get the business. This company is paying $5 an acre net to the farmer for cornstalks, and furnishes a machine to cut and bale them. The average production of cornstalks is estimated at one and a third tons to the acre. If this industry develops as it is expected it will, one may vision the Corn Belt furnishing the raw material for our enormous paper consumption instead of depending upon wood pulp from the rapidly diminishing forests of the North and West which require years to grow. It isn't a bad outlook for the future of American farming."

Farm Need — The Oregon Farmer for July 28 says: "Regardless of how much foodstuffs or cotton is produced this year it goes without saying there still will be want in the world. There will be suffering for bread; there will be children lacking sufficient clothing to keep them warm. So long as there is starvation in the world, and want for necessities, it is nonsense to talk about an oversupply of the commodities for which there is unsupplied need. The question of prices for farm products is one, not of production so much as of distribution and of marketing."

4-H Club House at Wisconsin State Fair — An editorial in The Wisconsin Farmer for July 28 says: "With the passage of the committee bill carrying in it a provision for advancement of $40,000 by the legislature to erect a suitable club house for the agricultural juniors who exhibit at the Wisconsin State Fair, the chances for this project seem excellent. If the bill does not get the executive axe, it will mean a jubilee for the juniors.... These juniors engaged for the most part in regular 4-H club work, pledging heart, head, hands and health to service, are the Future Farmers of Wisconsin. They deserve the best of treatment at the hands of the State when they come down to demonstrate the principles of better farming, better thinking and better living....We are glad to

learn that the work of Future Farmers has been so warmly indorsed by the legislature, and that after a long delay covering several years, the boys and girls and their leaders will have a permanent home of their own in 1928. The building can not be finished this summer, neither is it desirable to rush it too fast. Hence we hope that a large number of juniors will attend the fair this year and help lay plans for the design and location of the big new 4-H club house."

Price Indexes The index of wholesale prices for France as compiled by the French Government Statistical Office and transmitted to the Bankers Trust Company of New York by its French Information Service, shows a decrease of 6 points for June due chiefly to a decline in the index for foodstuffs. The general figure for June was 636 as against 642 for May 1927 and 754 for June 1926. June showed a decline over May of 21 points in the index for vegetable foods, of 16 points on that of animal foods and of 21 points on that of sugar, coffee and cocoa. Minerals and metals declined by 5 points, while textiles, on the contrary, increased by 32 points. Retail prices which, after a steady decline since December 1926, had increased by 9 points in May, declined in June to their April figure of 580, as against 544 for June 1926. The quarterly index of the cost of living in Paris, which is calculated by taking the cost of the necessities for a workman's family of four compared with the cost of the same categories on the basis of 100 in 1914, was 525 for the second quarter of 1927, as against 524 for the preceding quarter.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 4: Top price on hogs at Chicago is $10.80 or 10¢ lower than a week ago. Beef steer prices were uneven, the inbetween grades showing some weakness. She stock was steady to 25¢ higher. Vealers advanced. Heavy calves, stockers and feeders, fat ewes and feeding lambs remained steady. Feeding lambs and yearling wethers showed some decline.

Potatoe prices advanced 25¢ to $1. Virginia Cobblers closed at $3 to $4.25 per barrel in city markets; $2.75 to $3 f.o.b. East Shore points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers $2 to $2.10 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts yellow onions $2 to $2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few sales $2 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Peaches strong. North Carolina Elbertas advanced $1 to $1.50 to $4 to $5 per bushel basket and six-basket carrier in city markets. Cantaloupes firm. California Turlock Section, Salmon Tints mostly $3.50 to $4.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers.

Grain prices quoted August 4: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.42 to $1.59. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.38. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.37. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.38. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.06. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.04 to $1.05; Minneapolis 99¢ to $1.00. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.07. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.05 to $1.06; Minneapolis $1.03 to $1.04. No.3 white oats Chicago 43½ to 45¢; Minneapolis 44 to 45¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 40 points, closing at 16.75¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 50 points, closing at 17.45¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 46 points, closing at 17.27¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXVI, No. 31 Section 1 August 6, 1927

RAILWAY PROJECT IN CANADA

The Washington Post in an editorial says: ""An expedition has set out for the far North which will endeavor to reach a decision upon a question of vital importance to two Canadian communities. The Canadian minister of railways, Charles Dunning, and an eminent British engineer, Frederick Palmer, who is an expert on harbors, head the party. Several years ago the project of a railway to the west coast of Hudson Bay was decided upon, and work of construction was begun northward from Winnipeg. The surveyors decided upon Port Nelson as the northern terminus of the line and several million dollars have been expended in dredging and otherwise improving the harbor there. But Port Nelson, in spite of the fact that so much money has already been expended on its harbor, has a rival in Port Churchill, which lies about 150 miles to the northwest....Port Nelson, the tentative terminus, unless the commission decides to the contrary, has eight white people within the 'city limits.'...The rival community of Port Churchill, according to the latest census, is inhabited by a white missionary and his wife and two employees of the Hudson Bay Co., four in all. Small as these places are, the opening of rail communication with the rich agricultural sections of Saskatchewan and Manitoba will serve to build up the terminal into an important commercial port through which will flow during many months of each future year millions of bushels of grain. It is believed that this grain can be put down in the markets of Europe at a fraction of the cost of such transportation through St. Lawrence or Atlantic ports."

FARMERS' AND BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB

The Chicago Journal of Commerce says: "With the avowed purpose of 'centralizing and making possible closer cooperation between all existing farm organizations on matters of national or widely regional importance,' the Agricultural Club of America yesterday was formally launched. At the same time plans were announced for the erection of a $35,000,000 building in Chicago to be the headquarters of the club, which, its founders predict, is destined to have a membership of more than 500,000 farmers, bankers, public officials and business men who deal with farmers. Officers of the new club are: President, Coburn Whitmore, of Warren County, Ohio, farmer and agricultural economist; secretary, H.J.McClurg, of Chicago; treasurer, William R. Herriott, of Butler Brothers, Chicago; Dean Charles F. Curtis, of Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa; Charles A. Mills, of Miami, Fla., national commander of the Society of 40 and 8 of the American Legion; William H. Pruyn, of Chicago, and James R. Howard, Clemons, Iowa, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation...."

RURALIZATION OF ITALY

The Chicago Journal of Commerce in an editorial says: "Premier Mussolini is on record as favoring the 'ruralization' of Italy... A program having this purpose has been presented in Italy; but it appears to be far from practicable. This program is incorporated in a bill which provides that in populous areas or in areas which are already highly industrialized, no new manufacturing establishments employing more than forty workmen shall be allowed to be erected, and that existing factories shall not be permitted to increase the number of their workmen except under special permission from the government...."

Section 2

Farm Aid Discussed At The Institute of Politics

A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch to The New York Times of August 5 gives the following discussions at The Institute of Politics: "James Connell of Norwalk, Conn., writer on agricultural subjects, took issue with the statement made last week by Professor Tucker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who advocated migration from the farms to the cities, because, he said, there are too many farmers in the United States. To Mr. Connell's denial that this was the case, Professor Tucker cited statistics designed to show 'that the rates of production per man had increased three times as rapidly in agriculture as in industry between 1900 and 1920,' resulting, he contended, in overproduction of farm products. 'My solution of the farm problem,' Professor Tucker added, 'would be to stop talking about farm relief and talk about getting more people into the city, for the movement needs only to be speeded up a little.' Clarence Ousley of Dallas, Texas, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in President Wilson's Cabinet, declared that Professor Tucker's plan might easily bring about serious food shortages. 'The demand for farm products is not elastic,' he argued, 'whereas on the production side, because of weather and other indeterminate factors, there is considerable elasticity.' Professor Tucker replied that no one wants a shortage any more than a surplus, but that he would be 'willing to see a little shortage occasionally, and to see the farmers prosperous.' Fred P. Stafford, an investment banker, of White Plains, N.Y., advocated world-wide control of agriculture by allotment of areas and crops according to the adaptability of particular countries to produce particular supplies, under some authority such as the League of Nations...."

Farm Regulation

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for July 30 says: "....Farmers need mighty little regulation from the Government. They are not stealing anything nor are they in combines to unlawfully put someone out of business whom they happen to dislike. What our farmers need is a market for what they produce and a living wage for their labor and investment. If some of these folks who are shouting for Government control would devote as much energy and time to helping farmers to sell at a profit, their work would be more appreciated. Too many chambers of commerce, bankers, lawyers, and others interest themselves in inducing farmers to produce largely of some commodity and forget entirely that the farmer must sell what he produces. Seldom do farmers produce beyond the needs of the Nation, but distribution is faulty from the time it leaves the farm until it ultimately reaches the consumer. There are altogether too many quarter horses in the race to help the farmer. They show good form and speed during the early part of the race and quit the job at the last quarter, and when the farmer comes in last, they go about asking for Government regulation."

Fur Farms in Northwest

An editorial in Farmstead, Stock and Home for August 1 says: "The rapid decline in number of wild furbearing animals in recent years, coupled with a continuous and growing demand for finished furs throughout the world, has resulted in revolutionary development of the production of furs under domestic control. Fur farming has grown to amazing proportions, and many millions of dollars are now invested in the industry in the United States, and it is growing rapidly....The Northwest, owing to its natural adaptability geographically and topographically, has become prominent in fur farming, and to-day contains many of the best developed and largest fur farms in the country. Minnesota and the Dakotas possess so many natural advantages for fur farming that practically all classes of fur-bearing animals that are adapted to breeding

in captivity are being handled successfully within this territory. Fur farming is a real business, and offers splendid returns to those who master its demands and apply themselves to the task."

Maple Sugar Tariff

An editorial in New England Homestead for July 30 says: "It is not surprising that Vermont maple sugar makers object to present duties on maple sugar and syrup. Maple grove owners from various parts of the State recently met at Montpelier and reviewed the situation. The unfairness of present duty of 4 cents a pound on both sugar and syrup is at once apparent since in an 11 pound gallon of syrup there are but 8 pounds of sugar. It was agreed that the duty on sugar should be advanced 2 cents a pound, thus bringing the products on an even basis. It also was pointed out that it costs 38 cents more to produce a gallon of syrup in the United States than in Canada and 7½ cents more per pound of sugar. Delegates were sent to Washington to present arguments before the tariff commission which has been holding hearings. Under the law the President can raise tariff rates up to 50 per cent and the 2 cents suggested comes within that figure. Our domestic producers and manufacturers believe that the proposed revision is not only justified but also that it would materially aid the entire maple sugar industry."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 5: Top price on hogs at Chicago is $11.00, being the same as compared with a week ago. Beef steers ranged from 25¢ lower to 75¢ higher, heifers, steady to 25¢ higher, and cows, steady to 35¢ higher, Vealers increased from 25¢ to 50¢, heavy calves, stockers and feeders, fat ewes and feeding lambs remained steady, and fat lambs declined from 5 to 25¢. Yearling wethers ranged from steady to 25¢ higher.

Virginia Cobblers advanced 50¢ to $1 per barrel to $3 to $4.25 per barrel in leading markets; $3.25 to $3.35 f.o.b. East Shore. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers 60¢ to 70¢ higher at $1.90 to $2.05 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; few sales mostly $1.75 f.o.b. Massachusetts sacked yellow onions $2 to $2.50 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; few sales $1.70 to $2 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. North Carolina peaches continued to advance, closing at $4 to $5.50 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in city markets. Virginia Hileys, small, $3 to $3.50 in New York City. California Turlock Section Salmon Tint cantaloupes firm at $3.50 to $4.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers.

Grain prices quoted August 5: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.41 to $1.59. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.38 to $1.39; Kansas City $1.35 to $1.36. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.36. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.38; Kansas City $1.30 to $1.58. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.07; Kansas City $1.00 to $1.03. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.05 to $1.06. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.06; Minneapolis $1.05 to $1.06; Kansas City $1.01 to $1.04. No.3 white corn Kansas City 98¢ to $1.01. No.3 white oats Chicago 45 to 47¢; Minneapolis 46 to 47¢; Kansas City 44 to 48¢.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 40¼¢; Chicago 39½¢; Philadelphia 41½¢; Boston 40½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 33 points, closing at 16.42¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 37 points, closing at 17.08¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were down 34 points, closing at 16.93¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXVI, No. 32 Section 1 August 8, 1927

ADMINISTRATION FARM BILL

A dispatch from Rapid City to the New York Times says: "Following a conference between President Coolidge and Frank Evans, general counsel of the Farm Bureau Federation, the full text of the socalled administration bill for agricultural relief became available to-day for publication. The measure provides for a revolving fund of $300,000,000 for the extension of the cooperative marketing system. The new bill, put forth as a substitute for the McNary-Haugen measure which the President vetoed as economically unsound, was read by Mr. Evans at his conference with the President, which was held last night at the lodge. It was prepared in Washington. ...The proposal places in the hands of the farmers, through the various boards and corporations it creates, means of exercising control of prices and distribution, and creates a system of taking care of surpluses through the revolving fund to be lent by the Government. The substitute bill includes the principle of buying the surpluses so as to maintain price stability, but avoids the equalization fee and price-fixing feature of the McNary-Haugen bill, which Mr. Coolidge found particularly objectionable....."

FEDERAL RESERVE REDISCOUNT RATE

A London dispatch to the New York Times says: "The reduction in the New York Bank's rediscount rate constitutes a very encouraging factor. Anticipation of this move was responsible for the recent rise in sterling in New York, while it is expected to exert a further strengthening influence on exchange at a time when the movement of the rate is usually adverse to London. To these favorable developments may be added the restoration of more normal conditions in the French monetary situation, which has exerted such pronounced and unsatisfactory influence in the London market. The outlook of all these developments now, however, is regarded as merely consolidating the position of our 4½ per cent bank rate. Welcome as is the fall in the New York rate, it is not regarded as a forerunner of a reduction in the Bank of England rate. Recent developments have, however, removed the danger of an advance in our rate, and that at present is regarded as the full measure of improvement which has occurred in the situation."

POTATO BOYCOTT

An editorial in the Washington Post says: "The potato may now join that large and unhappy group of commodities that have been ostracized because of feminine fashions. The staple food of many countries, through countless generations, is the victim of the same fickleness t that banished hairpins, hair nets and corsets and wrecked great industries as completely and effectively as bombs could have done. It is no longer stylish to be plump, much less fat, and in seeking some means of achieving slimness the women of the United States have, on the advice of their doctors, placed potatoes on the list of forbidden things. Agricultural conditions make the potato situation even this year worse than it might have been because of the feminine boycott....There is apparently no way in which the growers can combat the situation. Women insist upon slim figures and they have been told by their physicians to abandon the potato. In consequence the vegetable is no longer the staple around which American meals are built...."

Section 2

Cooperative Marketing

An editorial in The Bureau Farmer for August says: "When a man goes back for a second helping it testifies to the goodness of the dish. Repetition in cooperative marketing is likewise testifying to the effectiveness of the cooperative method of merchandising farm products. The United States Department of Agriculture, after surveying the situation, tells us that 46 per cent of the farmers participating in cooperative marketing or purchasing in northern and western States are members of more than one cooperative enterprise. Twenty-nine per cent belong to two associations, 12 per cent to three, 4 per cent to four and 1 per cent to five or more. And these startling figures did not take into consideration membership in credit societies, mutual insurance companies, mutual telephone companies and the like. If those that are using cooperative marketing are so impressed with the idea after one trial that they go into another cooperative venture for another commodity, is it not time that agriculture in general adopt this method of merchandising the products of the farm?"

Dairy and Poultry Statistics

An editorial in Chicago Dairy Produce for August 2 says: "The matter of separate statistical service of the United States Department of Agriculture for dairy and poultry products has been under consideration for some time. It has been urged by the National Poultry, Butter, and Egg Association and was discussed at the World's Poultry Congress in Ottawa last week. The practice of keeping them as one unit started when they were mere side lines in agriculture, and has been continued through the immense growth of these two lines, the dairy industry and its products now making up 40 per cent of the total value of livestock and its products in this country, and poultry and eggs 16 per cent. Dairy industry leads in value under livestock and its products, the swine industry second, being 22 per cent, and eggs and poultry are third. The egg industry total is placed at $620,000,000, and poultry at $561,000,000, the two making a total of $1,181,000,000. The dairy industry represents a value exceeding $3,000,000,000. Each is a great industry in itself, as will be seen from these figures, and each should appear by itself. This is important not only from the standpoint of size but because they are not companion products. Dairy products and eggs and poultry are distinctly separate and are governed mainly by different economic conditions."

Farm Heredity

An editorial in Chicago Journal of Commerce for August 3 says: "The backbone of the United States has been the fine race of born-and-bred ruralists. They have been the one element of the population which has possessed a high degree of geographical stability. They have lived a rooted life. Such a life, necessarily provincial, makes for certain strong traits of character. Not all of these are good; but the good preponderate. Closeness to the soil gives a real appreciation of life's fundamentals. The hazards of weather induce a realization of man's dependence upon nature. Conservatism--an essential conservatism--is thus fostered. The traits of character developed by farm life are handed down from generation to generation. They are absorbed in infancy and later childhood. Those who have had this training are generally good farmers, or good wives to good farmers. If these born-and-bred ruralists--lovers of the land, knowers of agriculture--were the only kind of people engaged in farming, there would be no farm problem....The good farmers--the born-and-bred farmers--and their wives, and their sons and their daughters, are the people 'who know rural life, who love it, and who can contribute substantially to its development.' These are the people

who should be encouraged by every practicable means to reamin on the farm. A wise farm policy will not be so ordered as to give similar inducements to untrained men and women, neither knowers nor lovers of rural life, who are incapable of contributing substantially to its development."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products For the week ended Aug. 5: Top price on hogs at Chicago is $11, being the same as compared with a week ago. Beef steers ranged from 25¢ lower to 75¢ higher, heifers steady to 25¢ higher and cows steady to 35¢ higher. Vealers increased from 25¢ to 50¢, heavy calves, stocker and feeders, fat ewes and feeding lambs remained steady, and fat lambs declined from 5 to 25¢. Yearling wethers ranged from steady to 25¢ higher.

Grain prices higher for week with feed grains showing strength. Corn futures nearly 4¢ higher than week ago with cash prices firmer than futures because of light offerings. Oats nearly 4¢ higher on unfavorable crop reports and strength in corn. Wheat 1-2¢ up partially because of more active export demand and also danger of rust damage to spring wheat.

Virginia Cobblers advanced 50¢ to $1 per bbl. in leading markets. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers 60 to 70¢ higher per 100 lbs. carlot sales in Chicago. Onions slightly weaker. North Carolina peaches continued to advance, closing at $4 to $5.50 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in city markets. California Turlock Section Salmon Tint cantaloupes firm at $3.50 to $4.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers.

Butter markets unsettled during the week and slight declines have occurred. The tone was about steady at the close to-day. Production irregular and declining more in some sections than in others.

Cheese markets are firm. Trading on a fairly satisfactory basis for distributors, and stocks on hand are not burdensome.

Hay markets firm with continued light receipts and moderate inquiry. Good quality timothy meeting ready sale. Alfalfa markets draggy. Prairie markets about steady with moderate offerings and some improvement in demand.

Feed markets generally firm. Corn and oats around a cent higher at most markets, largely because of less favorable crop conditions, particularly in corn.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 159 points during the week, closing at 16.42¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 163 points, closing at 17.08¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were down 170 points, closing at 16.93¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXVI, No. 347 Section 1 August 9, 1927.

FARM CHILDREN VISIT CAPITAL

The Washington Post to-day says: "More than 500 farm boys and girls members of the Department of Agriculture 4-H clubs, were taken on a sightseeing tour here yesterday as the closing feature of 'club week' at the University of Maryland. Supper was served on the department grounds. Twenty of the children were initiated into the All Stars, an honor organization of club members....Miss Helen Shelby, clothing specialist of the extension service, judged the clothing made by the girls for their style show. First place for frock designing went to Margaret Loar and second to Catherine Hobby, of Carroll County. In the dress class Nellie Travis, Dorchester County, was awarded first prize and Edith McCausland, Harford County, second."

THE CORN BORER

The Washington Post in an editorial says: "There is still some of that $10,000,000 which Congress appropriated to eliminate the European corn-borer available to the scientists of the Department of Agriculture with which to continue the work of extermination. Incidentally there are still a few of the borers on the job who have thus far declined to be exterminated, although the department is not officially advised as to conditions existing in those sections of the infested counties which have heretofore furnished the most popular breeding grounds for the worms, bugs, insects, or whatever their official classification may be....From Albany comes the report that with the exception of nine in the southeastern section of the State the pest has been definitely located in all the counties, and that it is particularly active in the Mohawk Valley 'also in Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties,' which are those supposed to have been most effectually cleansed. Congress may appropriate a further fund, even up to $100,000,000, and use every dollar of it without accomplishing the result desired unless each and every State in which the pest appears will join the Federal Department of Agriculture in a war to the death....The door should be locked before the horse is stolen."

RUSSIA'S HOME CONSUMPTION

Walter Duranty in a dispatch from Moscow to the New York Times says: "In answer to statements which appeared in the British press to the effect that Russian exports are being carried on at the expense of the internal market, official statistics show an entirely different picture. Thus the pre-war wheat production totaled 24,500,000 tons, with an export of 5,000,000 and an internal consumption of 19,500,000 tons. The current year's production is 22,500,000 tons with an export of a little more than 1,250,000 and an internal consumption of 21,350,000 tons. Oil products before the war totaled 9,500,000 tons with an export of 900,000 tons. The current production is 11,000,000 with an export of 1,500,000 and an internal consumption more than 1,000,000 tons greater than in 1913. Rye shows a total production slightly superior to the pre-war export and about one-third smaller than pre-war home consumption, which is now nearly 1,000,000 tons larger. Butter has increased in production by 150,000 tons, as compared with pre-war figures. Exports have fallen by a half and internal consumption has risen by nearly a quarter of a million tons...."

Section 2

Farm Machinery on Wheat Farm

Wheeler McMillen writing in Popular Science for September says: "If a farmer of the time of the Pharaohs had come to life in America in 1927 he could have gone to farming with about the same tools he left behind him in ancient Egypt, it was remarked recently by the world's biggest wheat farmer, Thomas D. Campbell. But he would be submerged in wonder were he to show up to-day on Campbell's huge farm where more than half a million bushels of wheat are grown each year entirely by machinery. With the equipment on his great Montana wheat farm, Tom Campbell can plow 1,000 acres a day and harvest 2,000 acres a day. In a single day he has plowed, disked, seeded, and packed a full section--640 acres. One of his huge engines will at one time perform all those operations on a strip twelve feet wide, sowing thirty acres a day. For eight years Campbell has grown an average of 40,000 acres of wheat annually, and since 1921 has done it profitably. Each year, as his industrial methods are improved, his costs go down. Fifty tractors, ranging from forty to seventy-five horsepower, drive his machinery. Mechanics' wages are paid to the workmen. The big power units reduce the costs until Campbell's wheat is probably the most cheaply produced in the world .....Campbell is a pioneer in industrialized farming. He uses no horses. His methods, he declares, are applicable to any farm with 160 acres of grain. Indeed, power and machinery are rapidly revolutionizing grain harvesting on thousands of farms. New types of combined harvesters and threshers cut and thresh as they go. With a combine three men do the work that formerly required twelve to twenty. The harvests that once spread over weeks is finished in a few days and one to three bushels of wheat are gleaned to the acre. The farmer is saved fifteen to twenty cents a bushel in harvesting costs--possibly the difference between profit and loss...."

Flood Control

Manufacturers Record for August 4 says: "The control of the rivers that drain the Mississippi Valley and pour their waters down the Mississippi, flooding this year over 30,000 square miles of territory, is one of the greatest problems before this country. It is a gigantic task that appeals to the imagination. Men of sound intellect and broad vision must shape the policies which will not only make a repetition of this flood disaster impossible, but will utilize to the utmost extent all the latent power of the waters which have been running their course to the sea. Enveloped in these problems are questions of Federal control and of hydro-electric development by private corporations, contributing an important factor to the work of the Government itself. Storage reservoirs and other cooperative influences must all be put to work in a system so broad and comprehensive that the very beginning of this task will give a new birth to the Nation and stimulate every activity of the land. It is not a problem that concerns simply a few Southern States. It is a national problem, a national opportunity to develop as one of the greatest assets of the country the rivers and streams, which, long unutilized, except in part, may now be turned to the creation of wealth beyond the dreams of the past...."

World Tonnage At the end of June, 1927 Great Britain and Ireland owned motor ships and steamers of 19,179,000 gross tons and sailing vessels of 129,990 gross tons, as compared with 19,399,790 tons owned at the end of June last year. On the other hand, according to advices just received by Bankers Trust Company of New York from its British Information Service, world tonnage in existence at the end of June 1927 was 408,340 tons greater than a year earlier. Steam and motor tonnage increased from 62,671,930 gross tons in 1926 to 63,267,300 in 1927, over 595,300 tons, while sailing tonnage decreased by about 186,800 gross tons, amounting at the end of June of this year to 1,925,600 tons. The countries showing the largest increases in tonnage are Germany and Italy, where the increase amounted to 252,120 tons and 242,750 tons respectively. Of the vessels under the United States flag there was a decrease of 208,480 tons, due to the large number of vessels which have been broken up.

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 8: New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes 25¢ to 50¢ higher at $1.75 to $2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.85 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri Cobblers firm at $1.65 to $1.80 in Chicago. Virginia Elbertas $4.50 to $5.50 per bushel basket in the East. Illinois Elbertas $3.75 to $4 in Chicago. Massachusetts sacked yellow varieties of onions ranged $1.65 to $2.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; mostly $1.75 f.o.b. Watermelons advanced in a few markets. North and South Carolina Tom Watsons closed at $205 to $410 bulk per car in New York City.

Top price on hogs at Chicago is $1.05 or 5¢ less than a week ago. Beef steer prices were uneven, while cows and heifers were mostly steady to 25¢ higher. Vealers advanced, heavy calves and stockers and feeders as well as fat ewes and feeding lambs remaining steady. Fat lambs and yearling wethers showed price increases.

Grain prices quoted August 8: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.46 to $1.62. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.40; Kansas City $1.37 to $1.40. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.38 to $1.39. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.40; Kansas City $1.31 to $1.61. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.08 to $1.09; Minneapolis $1.04 to $1.05; Kansas City $1.01 to $1.06. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.12 to $1.13 Kansas City $1.06 to $1.10; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.11; Minneapolis $1.09 to $1.11; Kansas City $1.05 to $1.09. No.3 white corn Kansas City $1.01 to $1.06. No.3 white oats Chicago 48¢; Minneapolis 48 to 49¢; Kansas City 48 to 50¢.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 40½¢; Chicago 40½¢; Philadelphia 41½¢ Boston 41¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 181 points, closing at 18.26¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 184 points, closing at 18.95¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were up 191 points, closing at 18.84¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXVI, No. 34 Section 1 August 10, 1927.

PRESIDENT AGAINST NEW BUREAU PLAN An Associated Press dispatch from Rapid City says: "Opposition to the creation of new Government bureaus or departments was voiced to-day at the summer White House on behalf of President Coolidge, who has vetoed a proposal of the late Gen. Leonard Wood for establishment of a department to handle insular affairs. Mr. Coolidge recalls that the new bureaus and commissions make more jobs, and after they are created they find themselves and their members giving considerable attention to impressing Congress with the importance of the organizations,..."

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE The Baltimore Sun in an editorial says: "...The newly founded Institute of Public Affairs, now holding sessions at the University of Virginia has much to be said in its favor. Admittedly patterned on the successful Institute of Politics at Williamstown, the Virginia experiment seeks to strike the same intellectual sparks in the Southland that Doctor Garfield's foster-child has aroused in New England. But there is one important difference. The Institute of Public Affairs, opened on Monday night by Governor Byrd, is concerning itself almost exclusively with domestic problems. The industrialization of the South, the problem of States' rights, the issues involved in agricultural relief, the development of municipal government, the rising burden of taxation, the radio, aviation and prohibiton--all these and other hardy perennials and choice new blossoms in the garden of Mr. Average Citizen are to be raked and weeded, pruned and watered during the next two weeks at Charlottesville. ...The program would have been better balanced had a few professors and politicians been dropped, a few hard-boiled industrialists, exasperated farmers and radical trade union leaders added. One fears there may be too much mutual back-scratching and asseverations of esteem the coming days at Charlottesville. Ideas grow better where prospects of harmony are less pronounced, as was generally true in historic Virginia conferences of the past."

NAVAL PROGRAM An Associated Press dispatch from Rapid City says: "The United States will move forward immediately in a naval program described as moderate, it was decided to-day by President Coolidge and Secretary Wilbur after surveying the consequences of the failure of the Geneva naval limitations conference. Work will be hastened to complete the eight additional cruisers already authorized by Congress. The program of the general board for future shipbuilding was accepted. Just what is the plan of the general board was not revealed. Mr. Coolidge considers it moderate and adequate for defense purposes. The Secretary of the Navy declined to discuss the subject, but it is understood from Washington that the plan calls for twelve 10,000-ton cruisers in addition to the eight. Within three years Mr. Wilbur hopes to have the eight cruisers on the seas. Keels for two of the three already well on the way to completion have been laid. Plans for the five others have been drafted, but it so happened that work had not been commenced because of the Geneva parley. The eight cruisers include three for which Congress insisted on appropriating the money at the last session over the wishes of the President and the Budget Bureau....."

Section 2

Farm Peasantry An editorial in Hoard's Dairyman for August 10 says: "We do not entertain the fear, as some do, that we are generally drifting to farm peasantry. We recognize we have farm problems difficult to solve and we see opportunity for much improvement and the necessity of establishing a different relationship between agriculture and other industries. Three outstanding factors in our country will prevent the development of farm peasantry: The first factor is the schools. Our farms are occupied by an intelligent and educated people with standards of living and a desire for things which alone will prevent farm peasantry. The second agency to prevent a decline in agriculture is machinery. Through its use the American farmer has become the most efficient farmer in the world. One cause of our agricultural depression may be attributed to the increased efficiency of the farmer made possible by improved machinery....The third factor working against a farm peasantry is the opportunity for people to change from one job to another. A farm-reared boy has the opportunity to change to innumerable positions. He may become a doctor or a lawyer; he may engage in manufacturing or in one of the various other professions too numerous to mention. If our farm population were bound to the soil as it was in the twelfth century, then we might entertain some fear of farmers becoming peasants. Education, machinery, and the interchange of jobs are the outstanding factors against a permanent decline in agriculture and the production of a farm peasantry. The fact is, we are doing a better job of farming to-day than at any time in the period of our history. The great work before us is to get the industry of farming in proper relationship to other industries."

French Railroad Returns Receipts of the seven principal French railroads for the first six months of 1927, according to official figures just received by the Bankers Trust Company of New York from its French Information Service, totalled 6,312,009,000 francs, showing an increase of 416,654,000 francs over the corresponding period of last year.

Marketing Exhibit at Royal Show Country Life (London) for July 30 says: "Looked at from the standpoint of an exhibition of the nation's livestock and of the manufacturing ability of agricultural engineers, the Royal Show was a tremendous success....Perhaps the outstanding solution was afforded by the Ministry of Agriculture's own marketing exhibit. A reorganization of the methods of marketing affords a promising nucleus for the building up of a more prosperous agriculture. Hitherto the preaching of cooperation in any form has been received with a measure of contempt.Even those who are supposed to look after the collective interests of farmers reply that Danish ideals succeed only because Denmark is an exporting country, and that British farmers will not tolerate cooperation. In the face of such criticism and opposition, it is difficult to know which is the best line of attack, and it is highly probable that the marketing demonstrations afford just the right introduction to this controversial subject....Obviously, good grading demands a specialized plant, and a very strong appeal was made in favor of the establishment of collective grading and marketing centers which would thereby insure the same results which are achieved by the imported produce when it is placed upon the market. It is futile protecting the industry or fixing prices if the home-produced article is

inferior to the imported produce. Anyone with any knowledge of agriculture knows full well that there is no guarantee of continuity of quality in the average produce marketed haphazardly as in the majority of cases....If it is found impossible to cause existing agriculturists to market collectively and with no prospects of either protection or fixation of prices, then it is obvious that the ideal of extensive farming will have to be considered. This means the lumping together of many separately existing holdings, and a further depopulation of the countryside. Such a picture is foreign to the ideals of most agriculturists and, for that matter, of any who appreciate the great source of national vigor which a large rural population contributes to the common weal. It is greatly to be hoped that the Ministry of Agriculture will see its way clear to send its marketing exhibit to all the leading county agricultural shows, even to those which are only held on one day, for it is essential that the farmers of small and medium sized holdings should be brought into touch with the ideals which it represents and seeks to exemplify."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 9: New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes $1.90 to $2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; $1.50 to $1.65 f.o.b. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 24-30 pound average sold at $225 to $450 bulk per car in New York City. Virginia Elberta peaches $4 to $5.50 per bushel basket in a few eastern markets. Illinois stock mostly $4 to $4.50. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes $3 to $4 per standard 45 in consuming centers.

Top price for hogs at Chicago was $11. Prices of other classes of livestock are as follows: Beef steers choice $13.50 to $14.60; heifers, good and choice $8.50 to $13; cows, good and choice $6.75 to $9.85; low cutter and cutter $4.65 to $5.50; vealers, medium to choice $12 to $15.50; heavy calves, medium to choice $7.75 to $10; stockers and feeders, common to choice $6.50 to $9.50; fat lambs medium to choice $12.75 to $14.25; yearling wethers, medium to choice $9 to $12.50; fat ewes, common to choice $4 to $7.25, feeding lambs, medium to choice $11.50 to $13.75.

Grain prices quoted August 9: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.45 to $1.62. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.41; Kansas City $1.39. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.40. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.41; Kansas City $1.33 to $1.61. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.08; Minneapolis $1.04; Kansas City $1.04. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.13; Kansas City $1.07. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.10; Minneapolis $1.11; Kansas City $1.06. No.3 white corn Kansas City $1.02. No.3 white oats Chicago 48¢; Minneapolis 48¢; Kansas City 49¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 74 points, closing at 19¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 65 points, closing at 19.60¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 78 points, closing at 19.62¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXVI, No. 35 Section 1 August 11, 1927.

NAVAL PROGRAM An editorial in The New York Times to-day says: "The President has made plain his purpose to proceed with the moderate program of cruiser building which he had advocated before the calling of the Geneva conference. Even if Congress repeats its action of last winter and favors a bigger Navy than the President contemplates, there is no danger that Great Britain and the United States will enter upon a naval race as did Germany and England prior to the World War....It has been made clear by the Geneva conference that the United States and Great Britain have not the same naval needs. Great Britain's naval bases, scattered throughout the globe, make it possible for her to get along with small cruisers, of which she wants many, America, because of her widely separated bases, needs larger vessels with a greater steaming radius. It is this type that will now be constructed. The President is understood to be willing to see funds appropriated for five of the eight already contracted for. It is reported from Washington that a total of eighteen will be finished by 1935..."

METRIC SYSTEM An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "As soon as Congress assembles renewed efforts will be made to secure the enactment of legislation to establish the metric system for all Federal measurements. The most active campaign of this character was conducted about 23 years ago when Mr. Southard, of Toledo, Ohio, was chairman of the committee. He was actively supported by Director Stratton, of the Bureau of Standards, and as vigorously opposed by the American Manufacturers Association, which declared that the change would seriously disarrange every manufacturing interest in the country and would involve enormous expense. With the exception of the United States and the British empire the metric system of weights and measures is practically universal among commercial nations...."

FEDERAL ECONOMY A special dispatch to the press to-day says: "Taking issue with Mark Graves, New York State Tax Commissioner, Ogden L.Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury, told the Institute of Public Affairs tonight that State and local Governments were wiping out all gains for economy made by the Federal Government. He held up the State of New York as one of the worst offenders, declaring that its 'waste and extravagance' were probably duplicated in other States and cities. While the national administration reduced taxes and lowered the public debt, he said, localities swelled their expenditures, raised their taxes and borrowed heavily by 'mortgaging the future.'..Mr. Mills gave figures to show that from 1924 to 1926 the Federal Government lowered its expenditures by $350,000,000, but there was an increase of $509,000,000 in the disbursements of all State and local Governments. The Federal Government, he said was also paying off its debts, but the other Governments were floating bond issues to help defray the costs...."

Section 2

Cotton The Wall Street Journal commenting editorially on the cotton report August 10 says: "Official report of cotton as of August 1, outbulled the most bullish of private estimates. If there be any glory in causing one of the wildest scenes ever staged on the Cotton Exchange, that distinction belongs to the boll weevil. Fear of what the weevil may do caused the Agricultural Department to estimate the cotton crop of 13,492,000 bales, compared with the actual production of 17,977,000 in the preceding season. This was sufficient to send prices up $10 a bale, and stopping there only because the rules of the Exchange wisely permit no greater fluctuation in a single day. This limitation gave the market a breathing spell with time in which to study the situation more carefully and to make a closer calculation of the probable value of cotton as judged by the present prospects of both supply and demand....Growth condition of the crop is all that can be asked. It is 2.2 points above the 10-year average....It can not be said that the cotton crop is either made or lost yet. The growth condition points to a large production, but the deciding factor is the weevil. Everything depends upon how rapidly the pest increases from now on. The third generation of weevils is due at about this time, and then the migratory season will begin. Fields now free from the insects may at any time be covered with them. Another brood should normally appear near the end of this month. If the weather is such as to control them the crop may yet be relatively large...."

Rural Electricity The New York Times for August 9 says: "The General Electric Company has inaugurated a course in rural electrification at its Schenectady plant, in the belief that the farmer will better understand electridication when it is explained by men who know farming as well as engineering. Five men, all born and bred on farms, have been selected for this training, which is the first of its kind fostered by a large electrical manufacturing company. The need for trained men of this type was expressed some years ago by Owen D. Young, chairman of the board, a man who was reared on a farm in New York State, and who knows its many problems and the necessity for farm-minded men in the employ of public utilities. The course will be supervised by the sales training department at Schenectady, which has been established for many years, and which has facilities for teaching both theoretical and practical work. The course will take eight months. The company has already received several applications for the services of students when they have graduated."

Standardization The New York Journal of Commerce for August 9 says: "The desirability of bringing the farmer more directly into contact with the consumer, thereby reducing distribution costs and enabling a large percentage of the ultimate selling price to reach the primary producer is generally admitted. The demand for cooperative marketing organizations testifies to this need. But often those whose zeal would reform our agricultural marketing systems overnight fail to appreciate the physical as well as other kinds of hindrances to the execution of their plans. The inherent difficulties in the way of establishing standards for farm products that enter into commerce constitute one of the greatest and probably least discussed of the problems that must be faced. Lack of standards that are at all widely recognized and that can safely be made the basis of sale or of loan contracts have in the past handicapped the farmers much more than most classes of producers. It is

especially hard for them to sell their goods without enlisting the services of middlemen prepared to take the risks of dealing in unstandardized commodities but also inclined to charge handsomely for the assumption of such risks. As standardization is extended throughout the field of agriculture, the benefits of large scale distribution and of direct marketing through some form of cooperative endeavor will become increasingly accessible to the farmers...."

Tuberculin Tested Cattle An editorial in Hoard's Dairyman for August 10 says: "The New York Legislature enacted a law which authorizes competent veterinarians to tuberculin test dairy cows whose milk is marketed in liquid form or manufactured into butter, cheese, condensed milk, etc., and also to make physical examinations of these cows. The commissioner of agriculture has the power of ordering reacting animals or animals carrying communicable diseases to man or other animals, to be slaughtered or disposed of in such other manner as he may direct. A law of this character is but a natural step in the trend of affairs for more wholesome dairy products. It will do much to get the owners of cattle to exercise more care in keeping their herds free from disease. The time is coming when the State and Federal Governments will not be as liberal as at pfesent with indemnities to reimburse the farmer who loses cattle from tuberculosis. It is well for those who have not tuberculin tested their cattle to bear this in mind. Consumers are making larger demands as to the source of their milk supply and they are willing to pay a better price for it."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 10: Top price on hogs at Chicago was $10.90 or steady with a week ago. Beef steers were uneven, inbetween grades showing some weakness. Heifers were steady, while cows were steady to slightly higher. Vealers, fat lambs and yearling wethers advanced. Heavy calves, stockers and feeders, fat ewes and feeding lambs were steady with a week ago.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes firm at $1.85 to $2.35 per 100 pounds in city markets; $1.75 to $1.90 f.o.b. Virginia Cobblers slightly higher at $2.75 to $3.75 per barrel in leading markets; high as $4.25 carlot sales in Chicago. North and South Carolina and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average ranged $240 to $400 bulk per car in terminal markets. Virginia Elberta peaches closed at $4 to $5.50 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in the East; Belles $3.50 to $4.50 in a few cities. California Turlock Section Salmon Tint cantaloupes irregular, but tending higher at $3.75 to $4.50 per standard 45 in consuming centers. Onions lower. Massachusetts yellow varieties $1.75 to $2 in the East; mostly $1.75 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 18 points, closing at 18.82¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points, closing at 19.42¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were down 22 points, closing at 19.40¢.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 41¢; Chicago 40½¢; Philadelphia 42¢; Boston 41¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXVI, No. 36 Section 1 August 12, 1927.

COOLIDGE PROGRAM WILL CUT SURPLUS The Baltimore Sun to-day says: "Surpluses which have been piling up in the Treasury of recent years will cease to be, or will be materially curtailed, if Congress carries out the administration's naval construction program, provides money for the relief of the Mississippi flood victims and meets demands of farmers for financial assistance. It is practically certain that the next Congress will be asked by President Coolidge to provide funds for all of these and that the 'constructive economy' slogan will be utilized to explain the mounting expenses of Government. How much will be involved in these major and extraordinary items can only be foreseen in general terms, but it is certain that they will run well over $500,000,000 in the next few years...."

NEW FARM RELIEF IDEA The press to-day says: "A new farm relief measure was presented to the Institute of Politics to-day. Dr. Joseph S. Davis, former economic adviser to the Dawes Commission, offered the measure as a substitute for the so-called administration bill, the recent congressional agrarian relief measure said to bear the indorsement of Secretaries Mellon, Hoover and Jardine. Doctor Davis' measure would provide Federal farm board with regulatory powers and the authority to make economic adjustments necessary to maintain a balance between agriculture and other departments of national life. An outstanding difference between the Davis measure and the administration bill is that the latter provides a $25,000,000 revolving loan fund, to be used to offset farmer losses, while the former would achieve economic stability through the administrative powers vested in the Federal farm board...."

PURE MILK FROM CANADA An editorial in The Washington Post to-day says: "Six months ago Congress passed an act to regulate the importation of milk and cream. Apparently this law has caused many sleepless nights on the part of the legal section of the Department of Agriculture charged with the duty of preparing regulations to administer the law. But at last the department is prepared to advise alien cows just what requirements they must meet in return for the privilege of contributing their lacteal products to this country's supply. The regulations are so simple that the wonder is that they were not promulgated long ago....As was to be expected, 'funds are not yet available for the enforcement of the act,' but there is no danger to be apprehended on that score. Congress will be in session before the close of the year and the money will be forthcoming. By next spring the housewife who wishes to be assured that the cream served at her table is of the highest quality need have no fear of a bottle labeled 'produced in Canada.'"

TAX REDUCTION The press to-day says: "Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, speaking yesterday to 30,000 farmers of Illinois, attending the annual picnic at Mooseheart of the Illinois Agricultural Association, declared that money can not be appropriated by the Government for many important necessities if taxes are reduced. 'There is great agitation because of the surplus of $635,000,000,' said Secretary Davis. 'In face of this there is talk of farm relief, flood relief together with the Boulder Dam, and millions will be needed to connect the oceans with the Great Lakes....'"

Section 2

Farm Machinery in Ohio

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for August 6 says: "Farmers throughout a large part of Ohio have been watching the combine harvesters at work in the wheat fields recently. They have seen two or three makes, with varying results, but all agree that it is a tremendous time and labor saver, and that it revolutionizes harvesting from the 'good ol' days.'....More than three hours of man labor was represented in every bushel of wheat in the day of the sickle and the oxen. The modern binder reduced that labor to about 10 minutes per bushel of grain. Now comes the combine and about cuts that in two. In a recent Hoosier demonstration grain was rushed from the combine to a mill and the flour then rushed to the bakery, and within 46 minutes of the time the grain was standing on the stalk it was taken from the oven in the form of hot biscuits, and in an hour and 20 minutes men in the wheatfield were eating biscuits made of the grain they had just cut....It has its limitations, of course, for the small and the rough farm in Ohio. Still, it has already established a place for itself in our agriculture as a time, labor and money saver; and that is going to make a little harder competition for the man who must content himself with the older method."

Land Grant Colleges

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for August 6 says: "...The problems of farming are more complex than those of industry, because it is founded on natural forces which lack uniformity and can not be easily standardized. There are also natural enemies to fight, as well as the vageries of nature to contend with. It is pleasing to note that the Government is going to make an investigation of the work of the colleges, for the first time in sixty years, in order to coordinate and make more efficient the work of these colleges. This so-called Government paternalism is due and justified. It should even be extended so that even more efficient work may be done to help farmers to solve the intricate problems connected with the growing of the food supplies of the Nation, and to make farming as enjoyable and profitable a life as industry furnishes."

Production Cost in South

The Progressive Farmer for August 6 says: "The need for more economical production is being forced to the attention of farmers more clearly every year. The use of more power and larger farm implements is becoming more and more a necessity each year. A large and successful farmer said to the writer not long since, 'I can make cotton cheaper with these tractors than with mules, and I must reduce the cost of production.' He had demonstrated to his own satisfaction that he could make cotton cheaper with the tractor than with mules, by a thorough test and is increasing his use of these machines. This does not prove, however, that all others can do the same. He has large, level fields without obstructions and gives to this special method the intelligent care required. The South is beginning to realize that it must substitute machines for men, or must enable each man to do more work by using more power and machinery."

Railroad Flood Relief

The Wall Street Journal for August 9 says: "Believing that it would be of public interest, the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads has secured from eight railroad companies involved in the Mississippi flood areas a statement of their free relief services, says railroad data. These railroads are: Illinois Central,

Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, St.Louis-San Francisco, Texas and Pacific, St.Louis Southwestern, Kansas City Southern and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific. From the beginning of the flood up to June 15, 1927, these eight railroads operated 304 special relief trains; brought out 104,788 refugees; saved 2,479 carloads of household goods and livestock; furnished 4,794 cars for temporary living quarters; transported 504 carloads of food and supplies....All of these services were without charge. The railroads in question do not attempt to place a money value upon these services. The relief authorities, however, have estimated that value at not less than $5,000,000."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 11: New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes weakened at $1.65 to $2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; mostly $1.50 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers $1.75 to $1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes generally firm at $3.50 to $5 per standard 45 in consuming centers. Massachusetts yellow onions 25 to 50¢ lower at $1.75 to $2.25 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few sales $1.75 f.o.b. Georgia. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons 24-30 pound average generally firm at $250 to $465 bulk per car in terminal markets.

Top price on hogs at Chicago is $10.90 or 10¢ higher than a week ago. Beef steers were mostly steady to 25¢ higher, she stock also showing some advance. Vealers were higher. Heavy calves, stockers and feeders, fat ewes and feeding lambs were steady/compared with a week ago. Fat lambs and yearling wethers made slight price increases.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 41¼¢; Chicago 41¢; Philadelphia 42½¢; Boston 41½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 7 points, closing at 18.75¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points, closing at 19.44¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points, closing at 19.36¢.

Grain prices quoted August 11: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.46 to $1.63. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.42 to $1.43; Kansas City $1.41 to $1.43. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.41 to $1.43. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.42 to $1.44; Kansas City $1.35 to $1.65. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.10 to $1.12; Kansas City $1.05 to $1.07. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.09 to $1.12; Minneapolis $1.04 to $1.05; Kansas City $1.03 to $1.05. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.13 to $1.16; Kansas City $1.08 to $1.09. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.11 to $1.14; Minneapolis $1.11 to $1.12; Kansas City $1.07 to $1.09. No.3 white corn Kansas City $1.03 to $1.05; No.3 white oats Chicago 48 to 51¢; Minneapolis 47 to 49¢; Kansas City 49 to 52¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXVI, No. 37 Section 1 August 13, 1927.

STOCK MARKET The press to-day says: "The stock market passed yesterday through one of the stormiest days of the year, prices declining from a fraction to 15 points under an avalanche of selling that was precipitated by the announcement that the New York Stock Exchange firm of A. L. Fuller & Co. had been placed in the hands of receivers and had suspended business as a result of an over-extended position in the shares of the Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, which on the previous day had fallen 60 points, halving its open market value. Declines were widest yesterday in the volatile specialty issues which have had an extended advance over a long period, with the most violent upturn in July and early in August. There were extreme breaks of as much as 25 points in a handful of these issues during the excited morning trading. Even such market leaders as United States Steel common, General Motors, General Electric and similar issues broke badly as selling orders poured in from all sections of the country. Bonds, too, were affected, many of the issues with convertible features, which have advanced in sympathy with an upsurge in stock prices, breaking sharply. Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday totaled 2,938,750 shares, the heaviest since March 30, 1926, when the sales aggregated 3,297,901 shares...."

SYNTHETIC GASOLINE The New York Times for to-day says: "The recent signing of an agreement by which the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the German Dye Trust will cooperate in the development and use of patent processes controlled by the two enterprises has aroused widespread interest in this country concerning the commercial possibilities of synthetic gasoline produced from coal, a process for which has been developed by the German organization. The German Dye Trust at the beginning of April this year began producing 'oil from coal' by its secret process of hydrogenating lignite under high pressure and temperature, utilizing in part the patents of Dr.Friedrich Bergius of Heidelberg. This event was regarded as an epochal step in the progress of Germany's effort to produce synthetically materials for which that country is dependent upon foreign sources of supply....John H. Nelson of the Minerals Section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has pointed out that 'the immediate effects of a combination achieving production of oil fuels from coal is of vital significance to the petroleum interests of the United States....'"

MISBRANDING OF CIGARS An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for August 12 says says: "Whether or not the decadent younger generation will appreciate it, all gentlemen of the old school will feel their hearts swell with gratitude to the Federal Trade Commission for its ruling against the deceptive branding of cigars....There is no more reason why New York or Pittsburgh or Jersey City should steal the good name of Havana or Tampa and sell it than that hosiery of 55 per cent wool content should pass in the wholesale trade as 'all wool.' It is a principle of commercial law that all parties to a transaction are bound by the meaning of terms established by recognized tradd usage...."

Section 2

Limitations of Cooperatives

An editorial in Hoard's Dairyman for August 10 says: "Writing on the subject of the possibilities and limitations of cooperative marketing, H. E. Erdman of the University of California has boldly pointed out some things about the limitations of cooperative marketing that should be learned by everyone who desires to lend his assistance to this great movement in the distribution of farm commodities. He says of the limitations of cooperative marketing that no farmers' organization can fix the price at which the product is to be sold and sell all its product unless that price also suits the consumer....A second fallacy frequently proposed by proponents of cooperative marketing is that middlemen will be eliminated. What frequently appears to be the elimination of middlemen is merely the replacing of a private business with a cooperative unit....It is often assumed that cooperative associations can do business more cheaply than can private agencies because it is expected to eliminate profits. To this, Mr. Erdman says that the important thing that is overlooked by those who hold this view, is the fact that profits in our competitive system arise out of the very fact that costs of operation have already been cut by those concerns which are making profits. In addition to the above three definite limitations it is pointed out that there are a number of inherent weaknesses in cooperation which must be overcome by capable management if cooperative marketing is to be genuinely successful. These weaknesses are: (1) It is difficult for management and membership to keep in harmony. (2) Members become carlesss as cooperative citizens. (3) There is often a tendency towards extravagance. (4) Outsiders sometimes get higher prices than members. (5) Members of a new organization often expect too much."

National Association Retail Meat Dealers

The Washington Post of August 11 says: "A code of ethics designed to promote a high standard of business integrity among retail meat dealers, was adopted August 10 at the closing session of the forty-second annual convention of the National Association of Retail Meat-Dealers in the Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D.C. The code pledges its members to 'try by friendly cooperation to eliminate unfair practices and unjust suspicions,' and 'not merely to profit in a pecuniary way from their business but to perform a necessary service to the public in such a way that it will reflect credit to the trade.'..."

Rubber Projects in California

An editorial in New York Journal of Commerce for August 10 says: "Rubber manufacturers are planning the erection of a number of factories involving an expenditure of about $15,000,000. One of the most interesting features of the announcement is that the new building program is chiefly concerned with projects to be located in California. Of late years a great deal has been said about the advantages of decentralization of industrial processes with a view to saving freight and other distributive costs. The West Coast suffers particularly from the addition of freight charges to the selling prices of goods. The result is that while living costs for food, housing and such items are quite reasonable, according to the standards of eastern cities, clothing, furniture and many other articles manufactured in the eastern United States have to sell at prices that allow for transcontinental rail hauls....The industrialization of the Pacific States is already well under way, and the rapid growth of population combined with the natural advantages that can be offered to local manufacturing enterprise means that further progress will be speedy."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in Chicago Journal of Commerce for August 11 says: "The Federal and State machinery for resuming the fight against the corn borer next year is in good order; but there is still a lack of the needed appreciation of the menace of the borer to the Corn States....It would be well if the attention of every corn-grower were called to the outstanding fact in the Government's new cotton report. The outstanding fact is that infestation of the boll weevil this year is three times as heavy as a year ago and is the worst it has been since 1923 for this part of the season. The menace of the boll weevil has been recognized for many years. It has been fought desperately. Yet at a time when a high degree of success had been attained in the battle, the infestation of the weevil suddenly multiples threefold within a single twelvemonth. If this can be the South's experience with the boll weevil, this can be the Corn Belt's experience with the corn borer. If the corn borer once reaches the heart of the Corn Belt, the result may be bitter and sad for many years to come....."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 12: Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged $2.25 to $3.75 per barrel in leading markets. New Jersey sacked Cobblers $1.45 to $2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.35 to $1.50 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers $1.70 to $1.85 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts yellow onions slightly weaker in eastern markets at $1.90 to $2 per 100 pounds, sacked. Washington yellows steady in Chicago at $2.25 to $2.50. Peaches generally firm in most markets but weaker in Chicago. Virginia Elbertas closed at $3.25 to $5 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in the East. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average ranged $250 to $400 bulk per car in terminal markets.

Top price on hogs at Chicago is $10.90 or 10¢ lower than a week ago. Beef steers were mostly steady to 25¢ higher. Heifers were steady to 50¢ lower, cows showing slight price gains. Vealers and heavy calves advanced. Fat lambs made slight price advance. Stockers and feeders, yearling wethers, fat ewes and feeding lambs remained steady.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 41½¢; Chicago 41½¢; Philadelphia 42½¢; Boston 42¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 26 points, closing at 18.49¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 28 points, closing at 19.16¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 26 points, closing at 19.10¢.

Grain prices quoted August 12: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.45 to $1.60. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.42. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.41. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.42. No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis $1.05. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.14. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.12; Minneapolis $1.12. No.3 white oats Chicago 49¢; Minneapolis 48¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXVI, No. 38 Section 1 August 15, 1927.

FARM AID PLANS The Baltimore Sun to-day says: "Establishment of a Federal marketing board has been suggested to the Institute of Public Affairs by Dr. John Lee Coulter, president of North Dakota Agricultural and Mechanical College, as a solution of the farm problem. Doctor Coulter believes his proposal is sound and along lines of good public policy. He does not favor any sort of a subsidy to farmers and feels that relief only will come through stabilization and coordination of agriculture. The board which Doctor Coulter has suggested would be similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It would study production costs and other economic factors and work out a schedule of prices, just as the Interstate Commerce Commission fixes rates for railroads...."

An Associated Press dispatch to-day says: "Senator S. W. Brookhart of Iowa, avowed August 14 his intention of introducing at the next session of Congress a modified farm relief measure. Senator Brookhart is at Duluth, Minn., visiting his son, J. A. Brookhart. The modified bill provides for a centralized federated cooperative corporation, with a price-fixing board that would handle farm surplus and, if need be, all of farm production...."

CROP FORECAST A Rapid City, S.D., dispatch to The New York Times of August 14 says: "The American farmer will have $1,000,000,000 more this year than in 1926 to meet his obligations and prepare for the future, according to a survey made by Eugene Meyer, Commissioner of the Federal Farm Loan Board, who conferred with President Coolidge after a trip through the Northwest and Pacific Coast States....This analysis of the situation was made not only upon reports collected by the Federal Farm Loan Board, but through direct contact with the regional Farm Loan savings banks. It represents not only the figures obtained by the board, but estimates arrived at by State organizations and bankers, who keep in close touch with agricultural affairs...."

WORLD POPULATION An editorial in the Washington Post for August 15 says: "Starting on August 31 there will be held at Geneva a world conference on the subject of population. To it will come authorities in biology, sociology, geography and other sciences who have given the problem deep study, but who never have been able to get together in common meeting to give one another the benefit of their knowledge.....In other words, the conference hopes to ascertain whether or not the world is to become overpopulated, and if so, what is to be done about it. World population, in spite of wars and automobiles, is increasing yearly. Some time in the far future a saturation point may be reached. Some areas are already overpopulated. India is concerned over a too high birth rate. But France is worried over its slow growth, even to the extent of offering prizes to parents of large families. Enormous empty areas in the world are capable of supporting human life. The problem is to induce the human animal to strike out into the empty places instead of huddling in congested areas. Attempts to manipulate the birthrate up or down are dommed to failure, as they ought to fail...."

Section 2

Aerial Transportation — During 1926 there arrived at and departed from Croydon Aerodrome in England, 26,500 passengers, more than one-half of whom were carried by the Imperial Airways. The report of this line as transmitted to Bankers Trust Company of New York by its British Information Service shows that the trips made covered 732,980 miles. During the period April 1 to December 31, 1926 some 4,374 flights were scheduled, of which 3,945 were completed. In these flights besides carrying 16,775 passengers, goods and mail amounting to about 1,358,000 pounds were carried. In 1925 about 11,190 passengers and 1,100,000 pounds of goods and mail were carried.

American Management Association to Study Business — An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for August 11 says: "From the brief announcements carried by the press of the formation of an advisory board of the American Management Association it may be inferred that this score of big business men plans to carry on a study of management methods, giving the country the benefit of its findings. It is intimated that the association regards improvement in both production and distribution as essential to the maintenance of prosperity. It is to be hoped that this new effort of investigation will not be confined to enterprises already on the large scale. No doubt these are susceptible of further improvement for the general good, but they are better able to help themselves than the multitude of little and medium-sized businesses which find themselves hard pressed in this post-war era of bitter competition...."

California Botanic Garden — The New York Times of August 12 says: "Fifteen miles from the business center of Los Angeles, in Mandeville Canyon, near Santa Monica work is being carried forward for the establishment of the California Botanic Garden. Under the direction of Dr. E.D.Merrill of the University of California, who has been appointed to head the institution, plant life from every part of the world is to be propagated in the garden and studied with the idea of improving and adding to California's crops and decorative shrubs and plants....The project has been endowed with 3,200 acres of land, said to be worth between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000. The garden will cover about 800 acres of the choicest land in Mandeville Canyon. In a statement issued through the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Doctor Merrill points out the economic importance to Los Angeles and California of the botanic garden and outlines the various activities it will pursue. He emphasized the fact that California is essentially an agricultural State...."

Fourth Arkansas Flood in Year — A Little Rock, Ark., dispatch to The Chicago Journal of Commerce for August 11 says: "Large areas of southeastern Arkansas are again threatened with inundation August 10 as flood waters rushed through levee gaps forty miles south of Pine Bluff at Medford and Pendleton. The floods were rapidly approaching Arkansas City [illegible], the brunt of the inundation being borne by Chicot and Desha Counties. Estimates are that 100,000 acres or more will be flooded. The flood is the fourth of the year in the southeastern part of the State."

South's Developments — Manufacturers Record for August 11 says: "Never before in the history of this paper has it been possible to publish such a list of great enterprises now under construction in the South as we are giving to-day. Hydro-electric enterprises by the dozen, involving expenditures for individual plants from a few million dollars up to one

which will require an investment of over $50,000,000; great cement plants costing from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000; enormous hotels and office buildings; railroad bridges, highway bridges, bank buildings, harbor improvements, all combine to make such a showing for construction work in the South as has never before been made in this section, and possibly never before made in any section of the United States. Here is unrolled a panorama of vast enterprises of every variety.... Here is a story of material advancement that really beggars description, and somewhat staggers the imagination as one attempts to grasp its full meaning and the effect which the enterprises now under way will have in tremendously stimulating further development...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products For the week ended August 12: Potatoes in weak market position, Virginia Cobblers ranged $2.25 to $3.75 per barrel in leading markets. New Jersey sacked Cobblers $1.45 to $2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.35 to $1.50 f.o.b. Massachusetts yellow onions slightly weaker in eastern markets at $1.90 to $2 per 100 pounds, sacked. Peaches generally firm in most markets but weaker in Chicago. Virginia Elberta bes $2.50 to $2.75 in midwestern cities. Watermelons unsettled. North and South Carolina Tom Watsons, 24-30 pound average ranged $250 to $400 bulk per car in terminal markets.

Top price on hogs at Chicago is $10.90 or 10¢ lower than a week ago. Beef steers were mostly steady to 25¢ higher. Heifers were stea to 50¢ lower, cows showing slight price gains. Vealers and heavy calves advanced. Fat lambs made slight price advance. Stocker and feeders, yearling wethers, fat ewes and feeding lambs remained steady.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 207 points during the week, closing at 18.49¢ per lb. Octobe future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 208 points, closing at 19.16¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 217 points, closing at 19.10¢.

Grain markets irregularly higher on conflicting crop news and quiet export inquiry. Wheat futures up 4¢ for week with cash prices showing gains of 5 to 6 cents. Foreign futures 5 to 6 cents higher. Corn sharply higher on unfavorable weather conditions in spite of libe al offerings. Futures 3 to 5 cents above last week. Cash prices 5 to 6 cents higher. Oats firm on good demand. Prices gain from 1 to 2 dents for week. Rye tending upward with wheat.

Markets firm top grades. Good pastures restricting demand. New crop timothy movement very light. Very little stored. Alfalfa holding steady with light receipts and quiet demand. Prairie firm, demand dull Some Kansas hay arriving northern markets. Movement from Texas points light. No.1 timothy Boston $23.50; New York $25.50; Pittsburgh $18.50; Cincinnati $18.00; Chicago $20.50. No.2 timothy Chicago $18.50; New York $23.50. No.1 alfalfa Kansas City $14.00; Omaha $15.00. No.1 prairie Kansas City $10.50; Omaha $12.50; Chicago $17.00; St.Louis $16.50. Feed markets holding very firm for most commodities.

Butter markets were nervous and unsettled during the week but steady at the close. Receivers of goods in the markets were free sellers, but buyers operating cautiously. Production showing usual seasonal decline although the shrinkage is more pronounced in some sections than in others. Into-storage movement check somewhat. Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 41½¢; Chicago 41½¢; Philadelphia 42½¢; Boston 42¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXVI, No. 39 Section 1 August 16, 1927

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The press to-day says: "A balance sheet of America's foreign business for 1926, issued yesterday by the Commerce Department, indicated that the Nation took from abroad values greater by $509,000,000 than those exported. Not only was the 'visible' trade of the country taken into consideration in compiling the statistics, but also sums involved in 'invisible' trade arising from such sources as expenditures of American tourists abroad, prices paid for smuggled liquor and freight and insurance payments collected by foreign vessels in American ports. Summing up the figures, the conclusion was reached that the United States exported 'visibly' and 'invisibly' in 1926 values to a total of $8,033,000,000, while imports, in the same fashion, were valued at $8,542,000,000. The net result of all transaction was to leave foreign balances in American banks increased by $359,000,000, notwithstanding, as Secretary Hoover explained in a foreword, that during the year the world abroad increased materially its debt to the United States. 'The year 1926 seems to have set new high records in all three of our largest invisible items of trade,' he said, 'in private investments abroad, tourists' expenditures, and the yield of our foreign investments. During the year nearly 370,000 Americans made journeys in noncontiguous lands, and American tourist expeditions in Canada also broke all records. The Nation seems to have done more traveling and lending than ever before....'"

U.S. BUDGET PROJECTS

A Los Angeles dispatch to the press to-day says: "Construction of seven great engineering projects contemplated by the Federal Government, including the development of the Colorado River and Mississippi Flood Control, will not seriously disturb the national budget, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said yesterday. The Secretary, who on August 14 predicted action by the next session of Congress on the proposed damming of the Colorado for flood relief, power development and irrigation purposes, said there would be no necessity for abandoning radical reductions in taxes. Among other projects contemplated by the Government are the inland waterways system, development of the Columbia River basin, the St.Lawrence international canal and the regulation of the Great Lakes level...."

KANSAS FLOOD

An Associated Press dispatch from Kansas City, to-day says: "Flood conditions continued acute at some places in central and eastern Kansas last night with the most serious situation reported in the rich farming area around Great Bend where one estimate placed property loss as high as $2,000,000. Advices from Great Bend said thousands of head of livestock had been drowned and that hundreds of granaries stored with wheat were surrounded by several feet of water....It was estimated that 75,000 acres of farm land in Barton County were under water. Two hundred homes were surrounded by water to-day in Salina and the city was preparing for a further rise of the Smoky River. ...."

Section 2

Cattle Situation in Canada

A Canadian Pacific Railway bulletin for August publishes the following: "The Canadian meat packing industry in its export trade phase has passed through difficult times since the war, in which it drastically changed its methods to meet new conditions. This resulted in a loss of business in the post-war period which was only regained after strenuous effort on the part of packers and farmers cooperating, and no losses were sustained through the industrial upheaval in the United Kingdom last year. The tendency in the period has been for the small plant to amalgamate into larger organizations, in which the present merger is quite an advanced step. Under the circumstances it is felt that better times are ahead for the industry. Cattle on farms in Canada are increasing, this being very noticeable in Eastern Canada, and altogether farmers are evincing a greater interest in livestock than ever before, thus insuring good future supplies. With the domestic market so important, steady expansion of the industry is assured with future population development. As regards the export market, no apprehension is entertained. The reputation of Canadian meats has been fully reestablished in Great Britain, which remains the Dominion's most important market. Other outlets are being found, notably in the United States. While United States stock yards and packing plants are drawing away a certain amount of potential business from Canadian plants, Canadian exports of meat across the line run into millions of dollars annually."

Cooperative Buying and Selling

An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for August 15 says: "Consumer cooperation, cooperative buying, has never made the progress in the United States it has in most European countries. In Europe the cooperative movement has been primarily a consumers' movement; in this country it has been primarily a producers' movement. This is especially true of agricultural cooperation....So far as farming is concerned, cooperative marketing undoubtedly promises more than cooperative buying. Some advisers, indeed, have dismissed cooperative buying as of little importance and have urged farmers to give all their cooperative thought to the marketing end of their business. This advice has scant justication in facts. It has been demonstrated in thousands of cases that farmers can join together in the buying of certain supplies and necessities and save themselves good money by doing so. There is no reason they should not. Cooperative buying may remain the exception rather than the rule; but it would be well for farmers if much more of it were done than now is. So cooperative marketing may remain more important to agriculture than cooperative buying, but the development of one does not preclude that of the other. Rather, the two should develop and increase together; the one will make the other easier...."

Living Costs in Great Britain

At the beginning of July the cost of living in Great Britain was 66% above the July 1914 level as compared with 63% at the beginning of June and with 70% on July 1, 1926. The cost of food alone was 59% above the 1914 level, comparing with an increase of only 54% for a month earlier and 61% at the same time last year. The increase over last month was mainly due to the displacement of old potatoes by a new crop at higher prices, and to advances in the price of eggs, according to advices just received by Bankers Trust Company of New York from its British Information Service.

Mobilization of Harvesters

The Chicago Journal of Commerce for August 11 says: "Secretary of Labor Davis telegraphed President Coolidge August 10 that the Government has mobilized 100,000 men to aid in harvesting the country's Mid-west grain crop.... 'All reasonable demands for harvest labor have been met,' said the Secretary's wire. 'There is every assurance that there will be ample supplies of labor on hand to insure the rapid and proper handling of grain crops in the Midwestern and Northwestern States.' Many coal miners are included in this year's harvest workers, it was said."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 15: Livestock quotation on top price of hogs at Chicago $11.10.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes $1.65-$2.35 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; $1.35-$1.75 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers $1.75-$1.85 carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia yellow sweet potatoes $4.50-$5.50 per barrel in a few markets. Washington and Iowa yellow onions $2-$2.50 sacked per 100 pounds in consuming centers. Virginia Elberta peaches $1-$1.50 lower at $3-$4 per six-basket carrier in eastern markets. Best Illinois Elbertas $2.50-$2.75 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 43 points, closing at 18.44¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 49 points, closing at 19.14¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 48 points, closing at 19.04¢.

Dairy Products. Closing prices of 92 score butter: New York 41¢; Chicago 39½¢; Philadelphia 42¢; Boston 41½¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets August 13: Single Daisies 23½¢; Longhorns 24¼¢; Square Prints 24½¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.44-$1.59. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.42; Kansas City $1.39-$1.42. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.41-$1.42. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.42; Kansas City $1.42-$1.45. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.12-$1.13; Kansas City $1.05-$1.07. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.10; Minneapolis $1.05-$1.06; Kansas City $1.03-$1.06. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.14-$1.15; Kansas City $1.07-$1.09. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.11-$1.13; Minneapolis $1.12-$1.13; Kansas City $1.06-$1.07. No.3 white corn Kansas City $1.03-$1.06. No.3 white oats Chicago 48-49¢; Minneapolis 46-48¢; Kansas City 48-52¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXVI, No. 40 Section 1 August 17,1927.

TAX REDUCTION

An editorial in The New York Times for August 17 says: "Both Secretary Hoover and President Coolidge have followed up the Federal budget statement by saying that they do not think it makes lowered taxes impossible. Mr. Hoover, deeply interested as he is in the Mississippi Valley and also in the control of the Colorado River by means of the Boulder Dam project, points out that no immediate appropriation of a large sum for either will be necessary. He thinks that $30,000,000 for the two will be all that is required for the first year. But such large undertakings mean continuous appropriations year after year. Their total is certain to be very great, and their drain upon the budget ought prudently to be taken into the estimates and forecasts...."

DISCUSSIONS AT INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

The press to-day says: "Professor John A. Todd, head of the London Cotton Exchange, speaking at a joint conference of the British Empire and American agriculture round tables at the Institute of Politics, said that Great Britain had been induced to stimulate cotton growing within the empire on account of the unreliability of the American supply and the increase of American spinning, and that development work during the last twenty-five years has been in the main encouraging...He continued: 'The future prospects of empire cotton growing depend largely on the size of the American crop and the world price of cotton...But India can grow cotton much more cheaply than America. So can many of our African colonies. They are hampered by heavy transport charges owing to the great distance the cotton growing is from the sea and the lack of roads and railways, but these can be provided if the price of cotton makes it worth while to invest the necessary amount of capital!' In reply to a question by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, chairman of the Institute, Professor Todd asserted that Massachusetts cotton mills and the textile industry of New England in general are moving to the Southern States not for geographical reasons, but because of the poorer economic status of southern workers...Harry C. Butcher, managing editor of The Fertilizer Review, published in Washington, took issue with the recent charge by Professor Todd that laziness on the part of farmers of Texas was responsible for their present crop conditions. 'The American farmer is not lazy,' said Mr. Butcher. 'As a class, farmers work harder and longer than any other group.'..."

RADIO REGULATIONS

An editorial in The Washington Post for August 17 says: "The Radio Commission has brought down the weight of its authority upon stations that have consistently refused to stay within the air channels assigned to them. This marks the first time that the punitive powers, authorized under the law, have been used....What the industry and the public look forward to now is the period of stabilization. At the end of another 60-day period, which is now beginning, it is hoped that the commission will have definitely established the practicability of the policies that it has put into practice. The radio industry needs more than a month-to-month assurance of its existence in order to progress."

Section 2

Chain Stores An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for August 13 says: "The chain store is a modern commercial development which is having its effect on farming. It is known that these merchandising corporations buy in large quantities--carload lots, including fruits, vegetables and other farm products. As chain stores are being established in the smaller cities, they are becoming serious competition to grocers with whom the farmer deals when he has fruit and vegetables to sell. In order to get their quantity purchases, the chain stores buy in large producing centers, often hundreds of miles away. This shipped-in stuff often sells cheaper than local grocers can afford to sell, and therefore is a large factor in supplying local demand, and comes in direct competition with farm products of local production....The whole trend of modern business is against the small grower, and favors specialization, as certain sections of Michigan have specialized in potatoes and others in beans."

Farm Marketing An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for August 13 says: "The producers of raw products, such as farm crops, are always at an economic disadvantage....There are more reasons than can be briefly set down why the individual farmer can never satisfactorily market his small production:- 1. He has too small a quantity to furnish the largest and best buyers what they want. 2. He has too small a quantity to grade, pack, and transport economically. 3. Because of his small quantity, he must often sell on the local market, which is not always the best. 4. Because of his small quantity, he must often sell his products on a market when and where they are not used or wanted, but are only bought from him by another for the sole purpose of making a profit on them. 5. To sell fairly and efficiently, the seller must know as much about the product, as to grade and quality, and as much about the market demands and the available supplies as the buyer. The seller must be financially independent or have no stronger desire to sell than the buyer has to buy. Most farmers are not financially independent, acting alone, nor can they alone come in direct contact with the consumer-buyer; therefore, they are nearly always, when acting alone, under greater pressure to sell than the buyer, a middleman, is to buy. 6. The farmer, to efficiently market his products, must be as good a salesman as the middleman is a buyer. Salesmen are born, not made. The farmers of all classes and degrees of ability, individually sell their products, while the buyers are selected because of their special ability as buyers. And, if the farmer is born with special ability as a salesman, he has such small quantities to sell and spends so little time at it that he does not develop his salesmanship. Farmers must work out a system by which they can have the same financial support for their products, command the most efficient salesmen and get nearer to the consumer than at present. That the consumer pays three times what the farmer gets for his products is proof of the inefficiency of our marketing system for farm products, but the individual farmer is helpless to correct the system...."

Settlers for Oregon Farms The New York Times of August 15 says: "The striking results of organized efforts in obtaining settlers for unoccupied farm lands in Oregon told in a recent letter to Dr. E. Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation, from W. G. Ide, manager of the Oregon State Chamber of

Commerce has resulted in bringing 2,600 families to the State. The work was carried on through the land settlement department of the Portland and Oregon State Chambers of Commerce, and was financed by the State-wide Oregon development fund especially raised for this purpose. The work received the active cooperation of the ninety affiliated chambers of commerce throughout the State, the agricultural college at Corvallis, especially through its extension service and county agents, and the officials of the irrigation districts...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 16: Top price on hogs at Chicago was $11.10. Prices on other classes of livestock were as follows: Beef steers choice $13.65 to $14.60; good $11 to $13.75; medium $8.50 to $11.50; common $7 to $8.75; heifers good and choice $8.25 to $13; common and medium $6.75 to $10; cows, good and choice $6.50 to $10; common and medium $5.35 to $6.50; low cutter and cutter $4.50 to $5.35; vealers, medium to choice $12.50 to $16.25; heavy calves $8 to $10.50; stockers and feeders, common to choice $6.50 to $9.50; fat lambs, medium to choice $13.50 to $14.60; yearling wethers, medium to choice $9 to $12.50; fat ewes, common to choice $4 to $7.25; feeding lambs, medium to choice $11.50 to $13.75.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes $1.65-$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $1.65-$1.85 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers $1.75-$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York and Mass. Yellow onions $1.75-$2.10 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern consuming centers; $1.85-$2 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pound average $235-$410 bulk per car. Virginia Elberta peaches $2.75-$3.75 per six-basket carrier in eastern cities. Illinois Elbertas $2.50-$2.75 per bushel basket in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 52 points, closing at 18.96¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 54 points, closing at 19.68¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 51 points at 19.55¢.

Grain prices quoted: Oats about steady with other feed grains. Rye offerings smaller with fair to good milling demand. No.1 dark northern Minneapolis $1.43-$1.59. No.2 red winter Chicago $1.43; Kansas City $1.39-$1.42. No.3 red winter Chicago $1.42. No.2 hard winter Chicago $1.43; Kansas City $1.42-$1.44. No.2 mixed corn Chicago $1.11-$1.12; Kansas City $1.04-$1.07. No.3 mixed corn Chicago $1.09-$1.10; Minneapolis $1.04-$1.05; Kansas City $1.03-$1.06. No.2 yellow corn Chicago $1.15; Kansas City $1.06-$1.09. No.3 yellow corn Chicago $1.12-$1.13; Minneapolis $1.11-$1.12; Kansas City $1.05-$1.08. No.3 white corn Kansas City $1.03-$1.06. No.3 white oats Chicago 48-50 cents; Minneapolis 46-48 cents. Kansas City 48-51 cents. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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